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The Bombay Chronicle

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14

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VOL. XIX NO. 219- BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BRITISH PUBLIC IMPRESSED BY GANDHIJI'S SPEECH.

BUT TORY PRESS CHARACTERISE IT AS "BLUFF" AND "CHALLENGE"

'Herald's' Sermon On Goodwill

INDIAN PRINCES ASKED TO MARCH WITH TIMES

UNANIMITY OF DELEGATES ON FEDERATION

FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Though the speech of Mahatma Gandhi is received with considerable satisfaction by the British population, the die-hard Tory press characterises the speech as "visionary", "impractical", "a bluff" and challenges the claim of the Congress to represent India. According to Tory logic beneath Gandhiji's assertion that Congress represents the nation lies the ludicrous and untenable assumption that India is a nation and not a sub-continent.

"Unable to Understand Gandhi"

The "Daily Express" fears that unless this is accepted Gandhi's contribution to the solution of the Indian problem must lack the sense of realities. In sober language the "Daily Express" expresses inability to understand Gandhi's phrase "indissoluble co-partnership".

The "News Chronicle" declares that voluntary partnership of free nations is Britain's accepted principle therefore the test of Gandhi lies in the degree of patience which he is willing to extend to men who are labouring at an astonishingly intricate and appallingly difficult task.

"Herald" welcomes Mahatma's Speech.

Welcoming Gandhiji's speech the "Daily Herald" finds the gap between the Congress claim and the pronouncements of the British Government does not appear to be so wide that it cannot be bridged by good-will, commonsense and intelligence.

ALL AGREED ON PRINCIPLE OF FEDEROTION

FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It seems that the members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee are determined to work as a team despite varied interests. This was indicated in the speeches made by the nine speakers today who though they supported the principle of federation none avoided emphasizing the particular interest he represented.

While the British Indian delegates appealed to the Princes to march with times the latter cautioned the British Indian delegates to move carefully "in the interest of the dumb millions."

Mr. N. M. Joshi alone felt that there was no need of the Upper House. He demanded the establishment of real democracy by granting representation to all economic interests and not merely the transfer of rulers.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar took the Congress view and appealed to the Princes not to place disabilities in the way of their subjects getting proper representation to Lower House.

In The Footsteps Of Saffron-Sarıed Sisters Of India.

LONDON WAITRESSES TAKE TO PEACEFUL PICKETING

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 16.

The sight of Oxford Street waitresses, in their chic white aprons, picketing the entrance of Vitamin Cafe sharply reminded the Indian residents of the saffron-saried Desh Sevikas on active service" during the last "war."

The grievances of the waitresses is that five of their comrades were recently dismissed by the Cafe without any cause and picketing is resorted to in order to get them reinstated. The Cafe opened this morning with new staff but the vigorous picketing affected their business.

"We believe in the Indian method of sweet persuasion, said one of the fair white-aproned picketer to me. 'and want to emulate our Indian sisters' way of peaceful picketing. We will not molest anybody and the picket till our object is gained and go to jail if necessary".

Large crowds thronged to see the fun and but no policeman was to be seen on the scene.

MAHATMA VISITS MANCHESTER ON 25TH

(Special to the "Chronicle").

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is stated that Gandhiji will visit Manchester on 25th September.

MAHATMA'S LOVE FOR "KIDDIES"

Acknowledges Cheers From 200

(Special to the "Chronicle").

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Only a few persons were allowed to visit Gandhiji to-night, among them being Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. Gandhiji took his supper early in his "cell', afterwards acknowledging from the roof cheers of 200 children.—

Mahatma Considers Press Bill Reactionary

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In a message to the Press, Mahatma Gandhi considers the Press Bill as reactionary. It cannot but be disturbing to those who entertained the belief that the labours of the R. T. C. are to result in the dessolution of power to India. It is hoped on second thought the Government will withdraw the Bill. In any case the members of the Legislative Assembly must resist it.

Sir Samuel On Economic And Financial Position

LONDON. Sept. 15.

Sir Samuel Hoare this evening addressed a meeting at the House of Commons of the Conservative India Committee of which he is a member on the situation in India.

He dealt particularly with the questions of administration and the general aspect of economic and financial situation. He also gave a brief account of the opening proceedings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and replied to a number of questions.—Reuter.

Theatres And Mahatma.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S BAN

(Special to the "Chronicle").

LONDON, September 15.

Although cartoonists consider Mahatma as "heaven sent" and, are starring Mahatma's loincloth, spectacles and cap, theatres are not permitted the same freedom. The Lord Chamberlain tonight banned a song in which Mahatma Gandhi was mentioned, a few hours before the performance of "Folly to be wiser" at a Piccadilly theatre.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

Debate On Direct And Indirect Representation.

JOSHI AND IYENGAR ADVOCATE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The general debate on the direct and indirect election to the Federal Legislature was continued at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-day by Sir Mirza Ismail, Sirdar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar and Mr. N.M. Joshi.

The discussion ranged over a wide field and comprised voters' qualifications, the need for special constituencies and the analygous questions.

In the Federal Structure Sub-Committee meeting to-day, the suggestion that the British Government should appoint a committee to decide how the representatives of the groups of the States should be selected and also the distribution of the seats among the States, was made by Sir Mirza Ismail, who contemplated that the States' representatives in the Upper House should be chosen by the States' Governments.

He said that the method of selection for the Lower House was a matter for States, who would, doubtless, bear in mind popular election as the ultimate goal.

REPRESENTATION TO UPPER AND LOWER CHAMBERS.

Except Mr. N.M. Joshi, who considered the Second Chamber unnecessary, but said that he was interested in the establishment of democracy than in the new form of Government, the British Indian delegates generally favoured indirect election to the Upper House, and direct election to the Lower Chamber.

Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar advocated the recognition of the principle that representation of the States as units should be confined to the Upper House, whereas, the Nation as a whole, should be represented in the Lower Chamber. He urged that this would facilitate the solution of the difficulties connected with the grouping of the States and weightage.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar, like Mr. Joshi, advocated universal suffrage and said, that the constituencies for special interests must be regarded as only transitional.

Mr. Ujjal Singh declared that the settlement of the communal question was essential for the Sikhs to commit themselves to the Federal Scheme.

Mr. Zafrullah Khan also pointed out that his remarks were subject to the reservation made by Sir Mohamed Shafi yesterday, that the opinions expressed must be subject to the Report of the Minorities Sub-Committee and the Muslim claim for one-third of the seats in the whole of the Federal Legislature.

REACTIONARY SPEAKS.

Mr. Joshi's views on the Second Chamber were strongly criticised by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy who maintained that during the Montague-Chemsford Reforms the Upper House saved India from disaster. He advocated the retention of the present official "bloc" for some time in view of the great experiment to be made.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru asked who was to nominate the officials with popular central ministry?

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy: "The Cabinet as whole".

Dr. Sapru: Do you expect the Cabinet to select anyone not sharing their views?

Sir M. Dadabhoy: "If they don't, they would be enemies of the country."

Mr. Dadabhoy added that property qualification was essential for the Upper House.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

Constitutional provisions for the representation to be accorded to the minorities were (among the points advocated by Dr. Ambedkar, who urged that the States representation in both the houses should be elected. He feared that otherwise States' nominees would take the place at present occupied by the official "bloc". Dr. Ambedkar opposed the representation of special interests but if adult suffrage was not approved it would be necessary to arrange for representation of labour. He suggested in this regard that Trade Unions might be constituted into electoral colleges.

The debate continues tomorrow.

Crowds In East End Go Mahatma Mad.

POLICE FORCED TO BARRICADE STREET

(Special to the "Chronicle")

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The rumour that Mr. Jimmy Walker, the Mayor of New York would be, playing a visit to Mahama intrigued such a concourse of East Enders that the police were forced to barricade the street. Mr. Walker telephoned that he was unable to come.—

Mahatma To Address Labour M. Ps.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi will address a meeting of the Labour members of the House of Commons at the House of Commons to-night.—Reuter.

WHO IS THE PARTNER ?

Guardian's Comment On Mahatma's Speech

(Special to "The Chronicle").

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The "Manchester Guardian" commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's claims says:

"Few people in this country would deny the desirability of the kind of partnership envisaged by Mr. Gandhi and they will probably be inclined in its interest even to accept the stocktaking."

The present difficulty lies rather in deciding who is the partner—not Mr. Gandhi, not even the Congress, but the mass of conflicting and, in many cases, antagonistic interests. To arrange equitable terms of partnership with these is no easy matter.—Reuter.

(Earlier R. T. C. News on page 12.)

Lathi Charge On Lahore Students

PARTIAL HARTAL IN THE CITY

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

The situation in the MacLegan Engineering College picketing grew serious at about nine this morning when Muslim students who are on strike and other picketers showed violence towards police on duty in their attempt to enforce picketing The picketers and part of the crowd, it is alleged, pelted stones at and injured the Assistant Superintendent of police and three constables. The police, thereupon, charged the crowd and arrested seventy-six men. These arrests include students on strike. They were later taken to a place at a distance from the city for trial under Section 143, I.P.C. At two o'clock the situation became normal although some picketers and a small crowd still lingered round the college. Out of 270 students who were expected to attend the examination 214 turned up. Usually, in this entrance examination, it is stated, there are 25 absentees so that it is surmised that about 25 students were influenced or coerced by the strikers and thus their attendance made impossible. Muslims are holding a partial hartal in the city.—A.P.

LAHORE ENGINEERING COLLEGE AFFAIRS

Demand For Dismissal Of Principal

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

At a meeting late last night the Muslim Ahrar Party expressed dissatisfaction with the findings of the Brayne Committee into the Maclagan Engineering College affairs. The Party declared that 63 Muslim students who had walked out of the college as a protest against the alleged partiality of the Principal Mr. Whittaker would not rejoin the College until Mr. Whittaker was dismissed. Since the annual examinations which were postponed two months ago owing to picketing by the Ahrar Party were to have commenced this morning the party announced last night that the College premises would again be picketed this morning to prevent holding of the examinations.—A. P.

REBEL LEADER SHOT DEAD.

More Dacoities In Burma

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

Rebels committed a dacoity with murder in Prome District on September 12 and a dacoity in Henzada on September 13. Several dacoities committed by non-rebels also are reported from Prome Henzada Maubin and Tharrawaddy.

In Henzada, dacoits in one place met with resistance from villagers and the police, who killed one dacoit, arrested five, and seized cartridges arms and charms. One murder and robbery are reported from Toungoo.

News has just been received from Pegu that a rebel leader of Pegu River Valley and his brother-in-law were shot dead early morning on Septemoer 15 by the military police.—A. P.

BURMESE WOMEN WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

RANGOON. Sept. 16.

The Governor received to-day a Burmese ladies deputation consisting of seven representatives of five institutions, headed by Mrs. Hla Oung.

The Deputationists urged the necessity of women's participation in the discussions on the new constitution of Burma, adding that it would be a piece of gross injustice and disservice to women if the Government failed to recognize the claim for their participation in the Burma Round Table Conference. The discussion lasted one hour.

The Governor promised to consider the matter. The deputation then withdrew.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 16.

According to reports from travellers from Chinese Turkestan there seems to be trouble in the Chinese Province of Kansu, where a Tungan rising has threatened for some time past.—A. P.

"DIFFICULTIES NOT INSUPERABLE."

"Mahatma States Case With Dignity And Restraint."

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The "Daily Herald" says that Gandhi's speech has given ground for regarding difficulties ahead of the Round Table Conference as in no way insuperable. In the light of his speech the gap between the Congress claim and the pronouncements of the British Government does not appear to be so wide that it cannot be bridged by goodwill, commonsense and intelligence.

STATED CASE WITH DIGNITY AND RESTRAINT.

The "Daily Express" says Gandhiji has stated his case with dignity and restraint, but that case must for ever remain unacceptable not only to Britain and the Indian Princes but to the immense number of Indian peoples. Until Gandhiji acknowledges that India is no more a nation than Europe, his contribution to the solution of Indian problem must be lacking in the sense of realities.—Reuter.

NO EMERGENCY TARIFF

Restriction Of Imports A Blow To Shipping.

MR. SNOWDEN ON BUDGET DEBATE

LONDON. Sept. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Snowden, replying on the budget debate, said the discussion on the gold standard and analysis of the trade position had been barren of practical suggestions for remedies. As regards tariffs, if the purpose was to prevent imports so as to redress the trade balance, tariffs would have to be prohibitive. There could be no such thing as emergency tariff, as experience showed that a tariff once introduced lasted for years. He reminded the House that restriction of imports would be a blow to shipping. If there were a International Conference on the gold question, Government would be happy to participate.

The general debate then concluded. Discussion of details will begin to-morrow.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED ARMY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The week ending September 7th unemployment increased 38,412 totalling 2,800,631.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

"Unauthorised Statements In Press,"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under date September, 16th:—

"Various notices have appeared in the Press purporting to give information as to the decisions of the Retrenchment Committee. These statements are unauthorised and for the most part inaccurate. If the Committee wish to make any of their intentions known to the public, they will do so through the Director of Information."

Another Karachi Editor Arrested

KARACHI. Sept. 16.

The fourth arrest in Karachi on the charge of sedition was made to-day when Mr. Manilal J. Vyas, Editor of "Rashtrashakti", a Gujarati daily paper, was arrested this evening. A few more arrests are expected.—A. P.

UNREST IN ATLANTIC FLEET

Announcement In The Commons

LONDON, September 13.

The unrest in the Atlantic Fleet due to reduction of pay is likely to subside and disappear as a result of the steps the Government intends to take.

In announcing the decisions in the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the first Lord of the Admiralty, said that the Admiralty had ordered the ships of the Atlantic Fleet to proceed to their home ports forthwith. Personal investigation will then be made by the Commander-in-Chief and representatives of the Admiralty into those classes of cases in which it is alleged that reductions press exceptionally.

The Government has authorised Admiralty to make the proposals for alleviating hardships in those cases as soon as facts have been ascertainned. The announcement was greeted with prolonged cheers from Labour opposition.—Reuter.

LAST WEEK OF OUR 'ANSWER THE QUESTION' COMPETITION.

Don't fail to send in your entries. Bigger prizes are expected to be available this time.

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For First Sixteen Words

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WANTED—STUDENTS, Seeking Employment. For particulars send Two Annas Stamps to HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5856

WANTED — MOVIE CAMERAMAN with Camera for picture for rupees 600/-. No advances allowed but Rs. 100/- bonus for regular work. Apply immediately to Box No. 1159 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every Town for an easy Selling and Novel Scheme. No security. Income guaranteed to honest and hardworking men. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. for terms send one Annna Stamp. ORIENTAL GENERAL TRADERS, Mazagoan, Bombay.
A R5705

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to enlist members for credit membership department. Loans available by members at 9 per cent. interest. No Secondary or no deposit in advance required. Apply with one anna stamp to the METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A (2)

WANTED for the Ratnagiri Urban Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd.—A SECRETARY, having experience of Banking Business and good knowledge of Accounts. Salary Rs. 40 P. M. with prospects of promotion. Must furnish a Security for Rs. 2,000. A B Com. would be preferred. Apply with testimonials before 25th September, 1931. G. B. CHITALE, Chairman.
A 3621.

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TO LET—On Khar-Road. 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean; facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor to Mr. JAMSETJI SHROFF.
C 300

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building."
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9|19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, 26th day of September, 1931, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but, who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 17th day of September to SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & Co.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1931.
3624.

PETROL.

The 10 sites upto now held by the A.B.C. Motor Equipment Co., have been leased by the Bombay Municipality to this Company as from 15th September, 1931, where petrol and Motor accessories can be had at market rates.

PETROL SUPPLY SYNDICATE.
Empire Building,
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Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927

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Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Ratilal Brothers, the Assignees of the benefits of the Agreement dated 14th July 1930 made between Messrs. A. Hoosein and Co. and K. V. Subbiah of Bangalore City and on account and at the risk of Mr. K. V. Subbiah (the defaulting purchaser under the said Agreement dated 14th July 1930) the permanent exclusive rights of exhibition of the film entitled "Rose of Kashmir" or "Kashmir-nu-Gulab" in 10 reels only for the territories of Madras Presidency including Nizam's Dominions, Mysore State, Travancore and Ceylon, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 18th September 1931 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.

The purchaser of the permanent exclusive rights shall be entitled to two new positive prints with English, Hindi, and Urdu Titles, 500 Litho Posters 300 Synopsis, 4 sets photoes (each consisting of 25 photoes), 6 coloured Enlargements, 2 Trailors, 6 Slides, 6 Blocks, 1 Banner, 1 Censor Certificate and also two reels of "Cashmir Topical."

TERMS: 50 Per cent. deposit.
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6-30 and 10 p.m.
Radio's Hilarious Comedy
"Hook Line and Sinker"
With BERT WHEELER and ROBT WOOLSEY
Also
SIR HARRY LAUDER'S Songs.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
Universal's Musical Spectacle
KING OF JAZZ
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JOHN BOLES, LAURA LA PLANTE and all-star cast.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for DAYA GANSI and VEERJI RAISEY, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kachuddas Makanji, Dharamdas Kachuddas and Nagindas Kachuddas, the Mortgagors, Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the under-mentioned immoveable properties in separate lots on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1931 at 4 and 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) respectively on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 17th April, 1930, made between Jamnadas Parbhudas and others of the first part; Kachuddas Makanji, Dharamdas Kachuddas and Nagindas Kachuddas the Mortgagors of the second part, and the Mortgagees of the third part and also contained in the Indenture of Further Charge dated the 17th April, 1930, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or building, standing thereon situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, in the Registration District, and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Public Passage, on or towards the South by the property of Rev. Bronz Fernandez, on or towards the East by the property of N.S.D. Salvation Church, and on or towards the West by the Water Drain and all which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 121 217, 164 and 468, New Nos. 12037, 12089 and New Survey No. 2|2945 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 1865(1) Street No. 861, and Cadastral Survey No. 817 of Lower Parel Division and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

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Shunko Maru	9th Sept	22nd Sept.
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Sumatra ,,	26th ,,	10th ,,
Hague ,,	10th Oct.	23rd ,,

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N. Y. K LINE

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato ,,	5901	18 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
* Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers, xCalls at Colombo, (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Ternkuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	16 Oct.
Haknsan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asuma Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.

September 16.
Tarantia, Caithness, L'pool.

DEPARTURE.

September 17.
Baroda, Readmon, Busrah.

LOADING.

September 16th.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Rahmani for Aden.

S S Tarantia:—The G T Coy's steamer Tarantia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Baroda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

S S C|o Dalhart,—Agents: L Edwards, Ltd; from New York:—152 drums chemicals, 40 drums dyes stuff, 54 drums lub. grease, 287 drums oil, 40 drums petroleum jelly, 60 drums edible oil, 35 cases wheat flakes, 200 cases casing, 22 cases tiles, 440 cases starch, 63 cases cells, 185 cases medicine, 147 cases secondhand clothing, 156 cases cotton goods, 75 cases Q. Oats, 80 cases paper, 147 cases autoparts, 20 cases syrup, 68 cases batteries, 569 cases tires, 50 cases waterproofing compound, 300 bags newspaper 312 bundles pipe-fittings.

From Philadelphia:—270 drums lubricating oil.

S S C|o Baroda; Agents K Nixon & Co; from Liverpool:—670 drums paint, 40 drums grease, 386 drums chemicals, 75 cases salt, 20 cases cotton rope, 96 cases E'ware, 200 cases beer, 25 cases hood cloth, 22 cases wool tops, 82 cases C.P. goods, 242 cases glassware, 1173 cases soap, 26 cases paper, 162 cases mochinery, 48 bundles steel plates, 5187 bundles steel hoops, 700 bundles steel sheets, 21 coils wire.

From New Port:—911 bundles hoops, 115 bundles plates, 492 bundles sheets, 323 bundles tinware, 3089 drums spelter.

From Swansea:—250 bundles copper sheets, 599 bundles copper, 2426 bundles steel sheets, 985 bundles tin plates.

From Marseilles:—95 drums dyes dry, 30 drums castor oil, 21 cases hardware, 24 cases lead shots, 195 cases mineral water, 200 bags seeds.

From Port-Said:—310 bales cotton, 71 cases sardines.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, for London:—21 bales animal skin, A Dadabhai & Co; 105 cwts gum ghatty, J Mansey & Co; 4000 cwts linseed oil cakes and 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 35 bales cotton kapak, K Narandas & Co; 4 cwts brassware, Thos Cook & Sons; 4 cwts brassware and 2 bales woollen rugs and 12 cases bristles, M M & Co; 2000 cwts groundnut cakes, Stal Bros.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Port-Said:—18 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyroutt:—21 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—38 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—8 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Varva:—15 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon & Co.

S S Tarantia, for Liverpool:—10 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co.

For Manchester:—30 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 200 cwts castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste, V A Sane; 50 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhlal & Co.

For Glasgow:—400 cwts castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

For Barcelona:—5000 cwts linseed, Strauss & Co.

S S Silverpine, for Philadelphia: 135 bales wool for carpets, Shamji Mal.

S S Alipore, for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg. Co; 1250 bales cotton raw, D Sassoon & Co.

For Osaka;—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha, Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru, for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg. Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, J Dossa & Co.

COMPARATIVE DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS.

A Swadeshi Directory of Manufacturers and business houses in the country will be published in Hubli, at the time of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition to be held in the last week of November. The manufacturers in the country are requested to send the questionnaire form filled up to the compiler, Swadeshi Directory, C|o All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Hubli. As the time at the disposal of the compiler is very short, all the manufacturers in the country are requested to send their answers as early as possible to enable their names being included in the Directory. Those that want the names of their firms to be prominently placed, will, kindly registr their names by remitting One Rupee along with their answers. The lis' of questionnaire will be supplied on application to the Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Exhibitio Hubli.

G. I. P. RLY. UNION, KALYAN.

(From A Correspondent).

The Managing Committee of the Kalyan Branch of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, which met on the 14th inst. suspended Mr. S.G. Sardesai from the secretaryship of the branch and elected Mr. M.B. Chapekar, a striker guard in his place.

The Managing Committee took this decision because the Head Office Executive Committee, by a resolution passed on July 26, had disapproved of his action in creating disruption in the Trade Union Movement and associating himself with the rival T.U.C. started by the Deshpande group. The conduct of Mr. Sardesai in not submitting his explanation to the General Secretary of the Head Office, and distributing misleading handbills on the line came in for sharp criticism and the resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

RAJKOT, Sept. 11.

A correspondent writes:—

Messrs. Vora Brothers (Katniawar) opened recently another showroom at Gondal. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Gondal performed the opening ceremony on the 4th inst. The occasion was celebrated with enthusiasm. An address of welcome to H.H. the Maharaja Saheb was read by Mr. C.M. Kothari on behalf of the firm. After refreshment and the distribution of "Pan Gulab," H.H. the Maharaja Saheb and party left the "shamiana." All the guests were entertained at a garden party.

BARODA ARYA SAMAJ CONDEMNS LAHORE SENTENCES.

Protest against the sentences of death passed on Messrs. Ranbirsingh, Durgadas and Chimanlal by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, was shown by a public meeting of the citizens of Baroda held under the auspices of the Baroda Arya Samaj.

It was presided over by Pandit Atmaramji Amritsari, and the following resolution was adopted:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Baroda, expresses its sense of great grief and indignation at the death sentences passed on Messrs. Ranbirsingh Vir, Durgadas and Chamanlal. The Sabha condemns the extraordinary sentences passed, especially when four Assessors had given the verdict of "not guilty" about Messrs. Ranbirsingh and Durgadas and only two had opined that Chamanlal was guilty."

Poona Flower Show

The Show will be held at the Empress Garden, Poona on Thursday, 17th September (5 p.m.) and Friday 18th (7 to 10 a.m.). Admission tickets can be obtained from the Empress Garden Office, Poona.

The Empress Gardens will be closed to the general public, except to customers and exhibitors, during the Flower Show week, from 14th to 18th instant (inclusive of both days).

MUSIC AT POONA

By kind permission of Lt. Col. M. C. Coote, and the Officers of the 1st (Marine) Bn. Bombay Pioneers, the Pipes and Drums will play at the Bund Garden, Poona, on Friday (18th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

Khandwa Swadeshi Exhibition.

A Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Khandwa from the 10th October to 20th October, 1931. There will be a special section for khadi and fine art. Prizes will be given to the persons bringing good and artistic articles. The stalls will be ready within a fortnight. For particulars apply to the Secretary, Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, Khandwa.

Constructive Work In Gujerat

WADHAWN, Sept. 11.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee during his recent visit to Bombay, collected over Rs. 60,000 for constructive work in Gujerat, the principal donors being Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Advocate (Rs. 25,000 and Sheth Meghji Mathradas (Rs. 10,000).—A. P.

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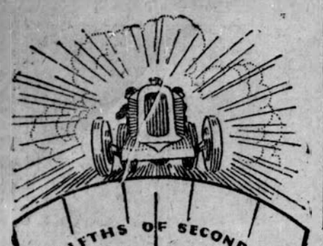

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"NEP" POLICY NO PROOF OF MARXISTS' FAILURE.

—:o:—

'I AM LENIN'S DISCIPLE, NOT SUCCESSOR,' SAYS STALIN.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Spectator," London, wrote in mail week:—

Although a month has passed since Stalin's speech on the immediate problems confronting Soviet industry and on economic questions in general, there still seems to be some confusion abroad, as to what his purpose was and what he really meant. Most people, it appears, retain the initial impression that he was making a move to the "right," a fresh "deviation" from Marxist principle, or as newspaper headlines in Great Britain and Germany condense it, "Stalin's new NEP," 'Red Dictator Recants," "Man of Steel Bends." Such interpretations are not only far too simple (for "potius lectio difficilima" applies no less to Soviet politics than to classical criticism), but argues a lack of understanding of the Bolshevik position to-day. When Lenin and his associates seized power in 1917, they had a fairly well-defined theory, the Marxist doctrine, to work on, but no personal experience in government and no knowledge of how the theory would act in practice. A study of contemporary evidence has convinced me that they at first intended to apply their theories gradually, but were compelled by passive resistance, sabottage, and other forms of opposition, to undertake the process of socialization or "nationalization," as it was then called, with brusque and headlong haste. In circumstances of nation all disorder bordering on chaos and in civil war an untried theory of government was applied empirically, with the natural result that experience introduced consequent alterations and additions to suit the needs of the moment. The most striking change was "NEP" in the summer of '21, which the outer world immediately hailed as proof of Marxism's failure, although Lenin always maintained it was only a temporary measure, 'recular pour mieux sauter,' not an abandonment of the Socialist aim. In subsequent years, one might say up to the end of '27, three years after Lenin's death, the system by which the Soviet State was governed became known as Leninism, that is, Marxist theory shaped and fitted by Lenin to meet the requirements of time, circumstances, and Russian psychology. In other words, Leninism equals Marxism plus practice and expediency.

METAMORPHOSIS OF LENINISM.

In the past four years, although Leninism has been maintained as the official doctrine, it, too, has undergone modification, and the present system could be termed Stalinism were it not for the fact that Stalin himself strongly deprecates such a use of his name, lays every stress on the maintenance of Leninism and corrected me personally when I spoke of him as Lenin's successor, asking me to say instead "Lenin's disciple, who is carrying on Lenin's work." The fact remains, however, that Stalin's decision that socialism can and shall be established in one country, and its acceptance by the Communist Party, which really is the mainspring or generative cause of the Five Year Plan, has profoundly altered Soviet outlook and policy. Whatever one calls it, Leninism has changed as Marxism changed, and for the same reasons. Rigid as Bolshevik doctrine appears, it, like Soviet policy, like everything indeed in this country, is still fluid. The lava looks like rock, but it is still hot and moving. The essential feature of "Stalinism" is this attempt to create an independent socialist state in a capitalist world, which Marx himself on one occasion described as a delusion, because, of course, Marx never contemplated the possibility of his social experiment being first tried in a country like Russia, which, it may be added, was not a state at all in the sense he meant it, but a vast continent. Marx foresaw the proletarian revolution in a highly developed industrial State, whereas Russia in 1917 had an industrial proletariat of about a million workers—say, five million with their wives and families—in a population of a hundred and fifty millions. Which perhaps explains a point that has puzzled many people both abroad and in Russia, including some Communists, that is, why the industrial part of the Five Year Plan should be pushed with such feverish intensity despite incredible difficulties and the enormous burden upon the people that it involved. "Surely," many have asked, "It would be easier and wiser to make haste more slowly, to build fewer factories that must be equipped with foreign material, whose payment requires export of food and other commodities so badly needed at home and indeed, during the last eighteen months, rouses so much animosity abroad by its effect on falling and over-glutted world markets?" Yes, but factories demand and produce the mass of proletarian workers. Industrialization is dictated not only by desire for independence or even fear of War, but by the need, whether consciously realized or not, to create for the new Socialist State a true proletarian backbone, which hitherto was lacking, to stiffen the still individualistic tendencies of the peasant majority.

ITS TWIN BASTIONS.

Inevitably this headlong industrialization raised new problems, called for fresh adaptations of Marxist principles to practice. Stalin knew that the two main foundations of Marxist and Leninist doctrine, "All Power to the Workers," that is the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and the transfer of all national economy to the hands of the State, have been firmly established. On those two points he will not budge an inch; they remain intact and intangible, twin bastions of Leninism. But when it comes to the actual process of industrialization Stalin does not hesitate to follow his Teacher's advice, "Learn from your enemies," or "Fight the capitalist demon with his own weapons." If success requires an increase in incentive to engineers or any other section of the population, the Communist Party will not hesitate to offer it, provided always that the service it rewards is performed for the State, not for the individual, that is, is performed for Socialism not against it. To achieve the end, the building of a strong, healthy, socialist State, any means are legitimate and good. Incidentally, it is worth remarking that all the "reforms" outlined in Stalin's speech were adopted in principle by the Communist Party Congress a year earlier, and that he has simply dotted "i's" and crossed "t's" to insure their practical application.

FIRST FOUR PROBLEMS.

Long before Lenin's death, as soon indeed as the Bolsheviks realized their authority was secure, they were faced by four problems. First, to transform the numerically negligible and comparatively loose Communist Party into a great national organisation held by iron discipline to implicit obedience from the lowest "cells" at the bottom to the Central Committee at the top. Second, to make a strong Red Army out of the horde of untrained workers, deserters from the War fronts, and semi-bandit "partizans." Third, to create a big industry in an agricultural country, and to set it in a socialist frame. Fourth, to put the ignorant millions of individualist peasants into a similar socialist frame of united effort and production. Under Stalin's leadership the first two problems have been solved, and it may be said to-day that the foundations of the remaining tasks have been laid and their frame-work shaped and fitted. But, that is only a beginning. It remains to discipline, co-ordinate, and manage, the activities of the worker and peasant masses as the Communist Party and the Red Army have been disciplined and managed. In this country the science of management is almost unknown, not only because big scale mass production itself is a novelty, but because management of industry in the old days was largely conducted by foreigners. Yet, it must be developed if Industrialization is to succeed. Which at first sight brings conflict with the Marxist theory that all workers are equal, that a horny hand is nobler than a white collar, or, if you like, that brawn is better than brains. If those were Marxist theories, which Bolsheviks would, probably deny to-day, they won't work in modern big scale industry, as the Kremlin has come to find, and must in practice be abandoned. Social equality, class equality is one thing just as the newly joined lieutenant is no less "officer and gentleman" than his divisional commander, but equality of brains, experience and rank is quite another. Difference of rank is recognized and firmly marked in the Red Army and the hierarchic rule of the Communist Party, but rank based on merit and achievement, not on wealth and birth. It must be admitted in industry also, if industry is to succeed, and in socialized agriculture as well for that matter. Because it is a fundamental requirement of discipline, which is the ideal and watchword of the Russian socialist experiment, opposing to the alleged confusion and selfishness of capitalism the order of all for all and each in his right place.

INDIA'S POVERTY AND OVER-POPULATION.

(By Dr. C. V. DRYSDALE).

"Population and Birth-Control In India" by Murari S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, M.B. & C.M.

Few, if any, countries in the world, are in direr need of birth-control than India, and its terrible over-population is at the root not only of the chronic poverty of the people and the recurrent famines and plagues, which infest it, but of the discontent and agitation which are such a serious problem at the present time. For many years, the population problem has been in the minds of several enlightened Indians and, before the war, the Parsee Journal "Sanj Vartaman" frequently published articles on the subject. Later, Mrs. Sanger's visit confirmed the impression we had formed, that in spite of all assertions to the contrary, native Indian sentiment was, by no means, opposed to birth-control. We expected a steady, but slow, growth of propaganda, and were startled and delighted last year by the announcement that the Government of Mysore had actually resolved to countenance birth-control officially and to give facilities for the practical instruction in its hospitals.

Now it appears that Dr. Ayyar was impressed with his experience as Sanitary Commissioner of Travancore and Officer-in-Charge of the 1921 Census, as to write a series of articles on birth-control in the "Swarajya" (which articles constitute the basis of the present book), and to become Medical Adviser to the "Madras Neo-Malthusian League," which has the Maharajas of Pittapur and of Jeypore as Patrons, Dr. Sir P.S.S. Ayyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as President, three High Court Judges, two ex-members of the Madras Council, an ex-President of the National Congress, the Advocate General and Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, as life members and a large number of influential professional and mercantile men as ordinary members.

Notice that it is called a "Neo-Malthusian" and not Birth-Control league, and if the views expressed in this book are representative of the league, it fully deserves that title. It is a long time since we have seen a book in which the fundamental principles of the Malthusian doctrine and Neo-Malthusian theory and practice have been so clearly grouped and explained, and it is of specially good omen for the progress of the new league that it starts on a scientific rather than a sentimental basis.

No doubt this is greatly due to the relative simplicity of life in India and the absence of the bewildering complications of a highly industrial civilization. In a country where 75 per cent of the inhabitants live directly by agriculture with an average holding of only 2.5 acres per family, the naked Malthusian disparity between population and food stares one in the face and makes it obvious to any moderately intelligent person that nothing but restriction of births can have any permanent effects in improving the conditions of the people. Dr. Ayyar tells us that each breadwinner with his average 2.5 acres has to support himself and a family of four, and provide food for at least one worker in industry, etc., with the result that he and his family can hardly obtain one meagre meal a day, and that the constant undernutrition of the agriculturists renders them an easy prey to disease and epidemics, as Sir Frederick Travers pointed out in his charming work, "The other side of the lantern". As a consequence the infantile mortality in India is about 250 per 1,000; but it is interesting to see that Dr. Ayyar, although a medical man, realises that this is really a blessing under present conditions, and that it would be worse than folly to attempt to reduce it. From the results of the 1921 census he gives the birth and death rates of India as 43.9 and 38.5 per 1,000 respectively. From this the average duration of life should be about 2,000 divided by 43.0 plus 38.5 23.7 years, and he tells us that it was 23.67 for males and 23.58 for females in 1881, and fell to 22.59 and 23.51 by 1911; while it is now nearly 60 years in our own and some other countries of Europe. Any attempt at reducing India's infantile mortality can do nothing but increase the misery and death rate of older children and adults, and it is better that the infants should perish rather than linger on to share and intensify the inevitable fate. At present with a total population of 350 millions, the excess of births over deaths is nearly two million per annum; but there are at least 10 million deaths each year due to over-population.

Dr. Ayyar does not consider that landlordism is responsible for much of the poverty, and tells us that the landowners generally are as poor and struggling as the agriculturists. On the other hand, he thinks that administration is too costly as regards the large salaries of higher officials, and that too much has been spent on railways and too little on roads, which are a crying need for villages that are almost inaccessible in bad weather and are seriously hampered in transporting their produce. Even if we accept this fully, however, we are bound to recognise that if all administrative expenditure were abolished, a year or two of the existing birth rate would bring the people down to the old level. How pitiful it is to see the futile agitation over the salt tax and political reforms, when the tide of population is always flowing and must hopelessly swamp any possible ameliorative measure. Yet Mr. Brailsford and others who have visited India and written learnedly on its problems and aspirations, never seem to give a thought to this simple and transcendently important problem.

Dr. Ayyar has given us most valuable information on the vital statistics of India, the economic conditions of its people, and the bearing of the population question upon them, and his two last sections are devoted to the principles and practice of birth-control and to the organization and administration of the birth-control movement. He gives clear descriptions of the principal contraceptive methods and the procedure for sterilization and he has sound eugenic views. His aim for India is a stationary population with a birth and death rate of 16 per 1,000, which shows that he has fully grasped the fundamental principle. He wants biology, physiology and public health to be a compulsory part of elementary education (would it were so here!); defective children either to be cured or left uneducated rather than provided with costly and ineffective special training; and, above all, that birth-control knowledge shall be popularised amongst adults. In spite of the terribly high maternal mortality (14.1 per 1,000 in Madras) he sees little use in maternity welfare schemes unless birth-control instruction is part of their functions.

In an appendix Dr. Ayyar gives us an astonishing result of the 1921 census as regards the masculinity of births in Travancore. It is no less than 1,253 males for every 1,000 females and among the Malayala Brahmins (with whom marriage is not compulsory) the ratio is as high as 1,525 for first-born children, while the lowest ratio is 1,171 for the Moslems. The ratio gets smaller with the later births; but it is in all cases enormously higher than in European countries, and leads one to think that a number of female infants are neglected or destroyed at birth and are not enumerated. Even so, the average number of children born in families of 20 years' standing is from 4.9 among Malayala Brahmins to 6.3 among Christians; and this is in spite of the fact that child-bearing appears to cease among Indian women by 35 years of age (instead of continuing to 45 or even 50 years in Europe) which is probably attributable to early exhaustion due to premature and repeated child-bearing, and to the conditions revealed in Miss Mayo's "Mother India."

Dr. Ayyar has rendered an immense service to his suffering compatriots by this clearly written, simple and practical little book, and it is to be hoped that it will have a big circulation and effect. One cannot read it without being struck by the pitiful folly of the neglect of this obvious cause of the poverty of India by its administrators in the past. It must be fully 25 years since the Vice-President of the Calcutta Municipality, Babu Nilambara Mukerjee, made a striking pronouncement on over-population and need for birth-control in India, only to be met with horrified disapproval in the Anglo-Indian Press. The Malthusian League made several efforts to impress the importance of the question on the Governors of the various States, but without the least response; and to-day in Inia disaffection and turmoil are threatening on every side.

How different the history of this 25 years might have been if the Indian Government had seized upon the opportunity given by Babu Mukerjee's pronouncement, and proclaimed to the people: "We are doing and continue to do our best to give you justice and to improve your conditions of life, but all our efforts will be frustrated if you continue to have such large families. Your own leader has told you the truth and shown you the only way by which your lot can be improved, and we will give every assistance in providing the instruction he has called for. Your fate is in your own hands, but if you accept this advice a steady improvement in your conditions is assured."

In the light of recent experience we can have no doubt that this advice would have been accepted, gradually at first, but with ever-increasing speed, and that it would not only have prevented the retrogression which Dr. Ayyar records, but have resulted by now in an improvement giving hope to the people and are we now paying for it; but all confidence in their rulers. The opportunity was missed and dearly honour to the brave and truly philanthropic men of Travancore and Madras who have formed the Neo-Malthusian League and made official provision for birth-control; and we may hope that their example will soon be followed by other States and that the gaunt spectre of famine and pestilence which has so long dominated India will at last begin to fade.

Out of evil comes good, and the present world industrial depression is teaching us a lesson which we can only hope will be thoroughly learnt. It is that in the economic sense, quite apart from sentimental or abstract ethical ideas, we are all brethren, and that no section of us can hope to achieve comfort and security while poverty and misery exist in other large countries. The poverty of India is a menace to us, not only or even chiefly because of the discontent and lawlessness it breeds, but because of the pestilence that arise from the starvation of its people and make their way over Europe as in the great influenza epidemic at the end of the war. And modern progress has brought this menace directly into the economic field. We have invented machinery which will produce vast quantities of goods with unskilled attendance, and have supplied such machinery which will produce vast quantities of goods with unskilled attendance, and have supplied such machinery to India, China and Japan. The result is that with their cheap labour and long hours they can produce cotton and other goods which hopelessly undersell ours, and their poverty prevents them from any effective demand for our manufactures.

Only by striving to elevate the conditions of these peoples can we hope to secure prosperity for ourselves—and the most important of all means of doing so is birth-control.—"The New Generation."

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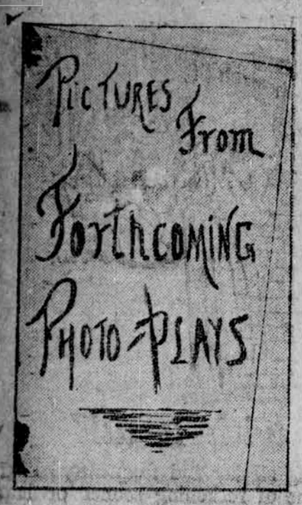


Mr. I. Rasool who is nwo working as a screen star in Europe. He appears in the Indian talkie "Lala Rookh" to be shown in India.

From "Sanyashsa Khadaga", Balwant Sangit Mandli.

"Mother India" from "Deshbandhu" to be shown shortly.

Scene from "Fighting Blood," New Saroj Picture with Miss Zebu to run at West End.

Miss Chandrika in "Redemption" Mehta-Luhar production, to run at Imperial.

Photo Ufa Studio.
Syt. Bulchandani (middle) worked under Carl Bolse, the film director (right) reputed for his hilarious comedies and Mr. Siegfried Dessaner (left). Mr. Bulchandani worked under Mr. Boese in four films.

"Free Theatres" Revolt.

—:o:—

AGAINST "GLOSSY" ROMANCE.

From Ibsen To Shaw, Manchester To Moscow

(By Ivor Brown).

Mr. Ivor Brown traces now the reaction against the "Brilliant and overwhelmingly bibarre theatre." The "Super-Sinemas of to-day achieve," he says," the same effects with different methods. They are democracy's parallel to the great Royal Theatres of European capitals. Enter the Burg Theatre of Vienna (most regal of play-palaces now democratically observeded) and you feel immediately that the play is not the thing, but the spirit of play. Naturally the plays which dwelt in palaces could not be home-spun. They had to deal with impossible lovely people doing impossibly wonderful things. The superlative quality of the things seen and heard might be excess of gallantry or wickedness or of wealth, just as in the films there must be "thrills" and then "super-thrills" and the leading lady must wear clothes scheduled to cost the price of a battleship. The audience demanded a world without taxes, school-fees, colds in the head, and wet days and they got their money's worth in glossy, patent-leathery romance.

IBSEN READS REVOLT.

The reaction was slow but universal. Ibsen was protagonist. Gradually, as the Free Theatres run across the world, the drama awoke from its long sleep to do battle with itself. If you read the memoirs of the liberating pioneers you will find everywhere the same story, everywhere the same complaint from Manchester to Moscow and so across the ocean. The arrows fired by Shaw in his prefaces or in the dramatic notices which he contributed in the middle-nineties were barbed with the prose style of the greatest pamphleteer since Swift. But they are the same arrows that fly more gently through the reflection of theatrical gently through the theatrical reformers like the the Meiningen group or Antoine or Stanislavsky. They are the same arrows that are always taken from the quiver when the young theatre turns against the tyranny of the old and seeks to overthrow the dominion of purple and gold.

Reality of theme and temper, so long an exile, fought its way back. The moment had come and the men were ready. As Stanislavsky puts it in 'My Life in Art:'

"Have you ever noticed that in theatrical life there come long, torturing periods of inactivity during which there appear no new and talented writers on the horizon, no actors, no stage directors? And then, suddenly, unexpectedly, nature spews forth a whole theatrical troupe and adds to it out of its bounty a writer and a stage director, who, all together, create that wonder, an epoch in the theatre. And at once, to balance the scales, there appear their opponents, who try to destroy the new enterprise with their own even newer one. But fashion changes. The eternal remains." The results, on the author's side, were Tchekov, Ibsen, Shaw, Sudermann, Hauptmann, and a score of others. They found their producers or were found by them, as Tchekov was found and saved from suicidal despair by Stanislavsky. There was no room for these men in the theatre of purple; so they made their own. They crushed the antics of the too masterful actor; they vetoed old tricks of writing and of mummery; they courageously told the sight-seer and the thrill hunter to come in and find intellectual salvation.

BATTLE SWAYS BACK.

And now the battle sways back again. The theatre of prose is challenged by a theatre of poetry which has the great victories of ballet beside it, a theatre which denies the validity even of Stanislavsky's "spiritual realism" so eager is it to abolish imitation of life and canvas-mimicry of room and scene. The new reformers are proud of the word "theatrical" which lately was deemed the symbol of vulgarity. They seek to impose a vision upon life instead of patiently extracting the patterns of things seen. They are declamatory instead of didactic and assertive instead of argumentative. Russia is one strong source of this inspiration and Russia is ever extreme. After the fidelity to fact that was in Stanislavsky, the extreme master of quietism, came the scorn of fact that is in Meierhold who rides the whirlwind of the new, dynamic stage-craft.

INDUSTRY OF ENTERTAINMENT

Such warfare passes over the routine theatre wherein the industry of entertainment continues to compete for the pocket money of the millions. It will continue to mingle with and millinery good looks and good lines, laughs sobs and lingerie. It will rely a little more on personality in order to counter the mechanised attraction of the film, and it is significant, that in England the actor-managerial system, which was the target of "advanced" criticism in the early years of the century is now being restored with general relief. The appetite for personal magnetism, on which the cinema depends so enormously, is returning and the starring of the single player is being accepted without regrets and even with enthusiasm by those who once denounced it as the cause of all the trouble. The new Famous Players' Guild is a sign of our times, as well as a sign of old times. It indicates a swing of the pendulum. We hunger again for the big figure in the big scene. There is a story of a certain London actor who was asked by a friend if he would like to knock his faithful audience all of a heap and create an unparalleled sensation. "Certainly," he said. "Just tell me how." "Oh," said the friend. "Just move six inches out of the centure of the centre of the stage for one moment in the evening." That gentleman may soon be returning to his own.

(Te Be Continued).

Around And About : The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Bombay Amateurs

.....Healthy Standards .....

The week that passed by was of more than passing interest to those who have been watching the city's theatreland for progressive efforts. The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club in staging Lonsdale's "Aren't We All" worked evidently, towards the healthier standards of the stage. The selection of the right-play, of the efficient players as well as of the right "sets" were a distinct departure.

"Patit-Pawan" The Professionals

"Patit-Pawan", with which the 'Lalitkaladarsha" Co. opened their season at the Opera provided the playlet with a purpose by professional players. The playlet, written by Syt. Varerkar, aimed at the social advancement of the "untouchables." It was distinguished by the acting of Syt. Pendharkar and of the "Mahar". Another noteworthy aspect of the night was the attempt at improved and authentic "set's".

"New Era" Plays For Education In Art

Finally the "Variety Entertainment" organised at the Bhangwadi Theatre by students and staff of the New Era School indicated the manner in which the institution is, with unusual courage, endeavouring to provide for its students' education in the live realities of art. Music, dance, and short dramatic sketches were all items on its programme. All these items were suggestive, quite clearly, of the educational aspirations of the institute. If the institute develops the courageous broad-minded outlook, there will soon be a time when we would be bie to dispense with the atrocities of the purely commercial stage, when the children educated in art from their earliest years will cease to be as grown ups, the easy victims to its cheap vulgarities and cheaper values.

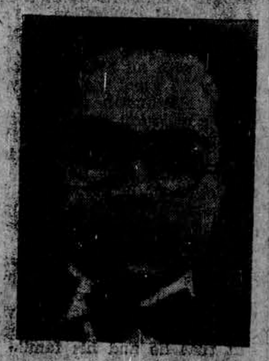
SCOPE FOR LITTLE THEATRE

... And Art Ideals.

An Irishman once spoke of the old bridge separating one bank of the river from the other. To-day he might be moved to point out how the talking pictures have erected a barrier of language which is bringing America and Europe nearer to each other. The amusement (advertisements in The Times this week show running in New York City two French talking films, one of them a successor to a notable French hit; two German talking films, and one Italian film. The film addicts also recall in the recent past a Swedish talking picture and a Greek sound picture. Naturally, these entertainments are housed in the little theatres differing in this respect from the successful foreign silent films which, with titles in English, have filled some of our biggest houses. But there are obviously more of these modest little foreign talkies than there were of the soundless pictures.

The explanation that suggests itself is that in New York and other cities with a large number of foreign-born and a still larger population of foreign descent the talking picture can make an appeal beyond the reach of its predecessor. The silent film might bring before the new American scenes and sights from a European homeland; the vocal picture brings the thrilling sound of a mother tongue. To such ancestral audiences may be added, in our large cities, the old-stock Americans with a knowledge of foreign languages. They would not be enough in numbers to make the walls bulge at Roxy's or the Paramount, but they should count in the small houses. Another factor is the students of foreign languages in our public and private schools.

How long these little foreign-language films will remain 100 per cent foreign is doubtful. Hollywood, which overlooks no chances for an honest profit, may become an active competitor for the foreign language market in our big cities by manufacturing perfectly authentic films, with foreign actors and settings other than what Nature has provided in the way of Yugoslavian mountains or the Danube River. But if Hollywood embarks on such a course, there should follow one beneficial consequence—not for the foreign-language film, but for all our talking pictures. It would come from our becoming accustomed, as a whole people, to the little-theatre habit in the film world. It has been the old charge, or at least the old explanation, that the movies are incompatible with the best artistic ideals, because the movies must address themselves to enormous audiences and must lower their standards accordingly. But if the little foreign-language talkies should demonstrate that there is a fair profit in comparatively limited audiences, and if Hollywood should succeed in tearing itself away from the habit of thinking in millions of money and billions of auditors the high-class English-talking film for which the world has been waiting may yet become a fact.—"New York Times."



Syt. Bulchandani who is expected to return shortly to India after his European training and film experience.

KINEMA COMMUNITY SINGING

The Chorus Is Not Popular

Short films which request the audience to join in the choruses of songs are again invading the kinemas.

How I detest these silly pictures. You are asked to "watch the bouncing ball," which descends on each word in turn beating time to the lilt of the tune.

The usual result of these "singies" is a half-hearted cooperation from a few patrons of the cheaper parts of the audience.

Better class people do not care for kinema community singing.

Another fault: the songs chosen are generally unmelodious antiques that might have been popular in the days of Queen Anne.

The song film is nothing more nor less than a blatant piece of advertisement for the music publishers.

Let them be banished!

NO SNOBISHNESS In Talkies.

In several British talkies of late I have been annoyed to hear "stage accents," You know the sort of thing:

"Listen, deah, I'm fearfully sorry"—"Fawncy that"—"How demnable," etc.

Both male and female players are equally guilty of using this mincing English. It seems strange that most of the offenders are artistes recruited from the legimate theatre.

Even American nasal sounds are preferable to these terribly "refained" accents that masquerade as English. Dialogue should be uttered with vigour: it is not necessary to try and convince your listeners that you were at a public school.

(Continued from Col. 7).

do social service by helping the poor and needy.

Amrit—an unworthy son of a worthy father is spending his life in luxury after the death of his father. He is squandering money like water in drinking. He happens to see Usha in the park and with the help of his villain friends succeeds in kidnapping Usha. Parm Mitra comes to know of it and saves the girl very heroically putting his own life in danger.

Narindra educates the dumb masses, feeds the hungry, helps the poor and needy, and like a true apostle of peace, preaches peace to the fighting. The period fixed by Seth Harikrishna is over now. The three long years pass, Parm Mittra serving Usha and Narindra serving his country men. Both of them again go to see Seth Hari Krishna. Parm Mittra is anxious to know the final decision of the Seth. The Seth addresses him "Parm Mitra, you have saved the life of Usha three times at the risk of your own life but Narindra has saved the whole nation from the jaws of destruction, so his work is the noblest and he deserves the hand of Usha." Parm Mitra is much disappointed to hear this judgment but Narindra at once speaks out, Sethji I am already married to the service of my countrymen, so let brother Parm Mittra have this honor and enjoy this privilege." All are surprised to hear this unexpected reply and appreciated Narindra's sacrifice. Parm Mittra is garlanded by Usha.

SERIES OF CONCERTS

Taste In Music.

Mr. Vithaldas Dwarkadas, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, writes to say that the usual public concerts have noticeable defects and that do not give particularly to the listener the opportunity of learning even a list of the great art." To minimise these defects and to create genuine taste for music he proposes to hold a series of performances by Sjt. Manjikhan the son of the great and renowned Indian musician Khan Saheb Alladiya Khan of the Kolhapur Durbar. The series will consist of sixteen performances in all, to be held twice every week. One of the performances will be held on Saturday night and the other either the next morning or afternoon. At each of these, two or more Ragas will be sung; the peculiar feature being the actual words of the "chij" that will be sung, will be given at the beginning of each performance. It is further evident that singing without understanding the sense of the song necessarily becomes insipid and lifeless. At each of these performances, there will also be for some time a programme of light music such as Seasonal Raginis, Thumaris and Padas. I can further assure you that these latter though wanting in the intellectualism of the classic Ragas are none the less pleasant. The audience will also be able to renew their acquaitance with a few Marathi lyrics which Sjt. Manji Khan has with great ingenuity set to music and are sung by him in a singularly enchanting style. The performances will be timed to suit the spirit of the melody. There is hardly any need to labour the importance of this particular factor in Indian Music.

The performances will be held in the hall of the late Hon. Jaganath Shankerset, at Thakudrwar, which my friend Sjt. Ravji V. J. Shankerset has kindly consented to place at our disposal. The first performance will begin on Saturday the 26th September 1931 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) The date and time of the next performance will be declared at each of the previous performance. The subscription for the whole series of 16 performances will be Rs. 10 per individual. Female members of the subscriber's family will be admitted on their subscribing Rs. 5 per head for the whole session. Guests of the subscribers will be admitted at Rs. 5 per head for each performance.

HINDUSTANI AND MARATHI SONGS

Recorded For September

(By "Gandharva")

Prof. Narayan rao Vyas sings "Kahake-pathaka-kaha" a favourite song of his own Guru, the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber in Raag 'Zinzoti'. The song is from Tulsidas' Ramayan. It is longer than it should have been. Mr. Vyas sings it with feeling. The words are distinctly rendered. "Raag" "Bibhas" is sung by him in his characteristic style, full of Tans. (P 13530).

Prof. Shankerrao Vyas presents two songs "Adana" and "Bihag." Prof. Shakerrao knows the intricacies of the Raags he handles, and has a mastery over the songs he sings, but he does not sing with feeling and lacks in expression. He does not pronounce the words with proper emphasis and ends them abruptly. Moreover, he seems to be too anxious to pour forth all his stock of tans in a mechanically way. If he will utilise the time he wastes after "Sa-re-gams" in "Alaps" his songs will be more pleasing. (P13531).

The popular singer of lyrics about Krishna, Master Vasant, gives a romantic "Gazal" this time. The Gazal "Shikar-Karaneko-Aye" is a gem with exquisitely beautiful words. It is rendered in his usual style with the pleasant mixture of tans. (P13532).

Bai Laxmi Bai's song "Matmare Najaria" is the best in this issue. The very beginning is effective, and very lively. Raag Mand suites the theme very well, and one likes to hear it over and over again. Her voice is sweet, vigorous. Her rendering is very clear. (P13533).

Master Dinanath's records are increasing in popularity. Both the dramatic songs he presents are indicative of his forceful, pleasing but intricate style. (P13527). Mr. Krishnarao Shende also presents two Marathi songs in his usual manner.

Indian Studio Notes.

Mr. Chunilal Desai of the "Sagar Talkies" started a week back, shooting of another 100 per cent. Talking, Singing and Dancing mythological picture "Veer-Abhimanya" starring Miss Zoobeida and Mr. Jal Merchant (late of Imperials) in the leading roles as "Uttara and Abhimanyu." Special settings are utilised for this Talkie. Eminent musicians from Bengal, Lucknow and Southern India have also been serving.

The well-known Drama "Aboo-Hassan" as a full Talking, Singing and Dancing production is under preparation.

Mr. Shah of the Ranjit Talkie is making elaborate arrangements to produce another Talkie which is expected to be one of "international" taste. Mr. Shah's productions have already reached the continent.

Messrs. C. Patel and Co. are making arrangements to release very shortly an extraordinary German Production of world famous Carlo-Aldini who has had world-wide reputation as one of the greatest Silent Picture Producer whose pictures have been very popular in India and the continents. The first 100 per cent. Talkie with technical perfection and full colour named "A fight with the under-world", with Carlo Aldini himself in the leading role for the first time on the screen, will be put before the country by Messrs. Chamma Patel. Maria Bendley and several reputed stars of Germany take part in this Talkie.

Both Messrs. Haribhai and Manubhai of Surya Film Co. are busy with an interesting socio-historical picture "The Omnipotent" which will be completed very soon for release at West End Simultaneously they are also busy with production "The Priestess of Passion."

In the meanwhile, Mr. Nagendra Mujumdar of Sharda Film Co. is busy with two silent pictures of one is "All-for-Love", with Messrs. Kale, Jayaraj with Misses, Mehtab, Sushila, Nurjehan and Mona) and the second one is "Damsel in Distress" with Miss Mona and Mr. Jayaraj.

"DESHBANDHU"

New Film Venture

The National Pictures Corporation, Lahore, recently exhibited before a select audience presided over by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, "Deshabandhu" a picture inspired by resurgeant nationalism. It was appreciated widely. The main aim of the Corporation is to recruit the educated youth of the nation for the highest standards in screen art and industry. The story briefly told is follows:—

"DESHBANDHU."

Usha, the only daughter of Seth Hari Krishna is known far and wide for her spotless and fascinating beauty. Narindra and Parm Mittra, two young men belonging to respectable families seek the hand of Usha. Seth Harikrishna decides to give his daughter in marriage to him who performs most noble deed in the next three years. Narindra and Parm Mitra both meditate on the "Definition of the most noble work" to win Usha. The latter decides to form a true friend to Usha and thinks it to be "the most noble work" as true friends are so rare in this world, where selfishness rules. But the former visualizes the pitiable condition of his society and determines to

(Continued in Col. 5).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

Public meeting at Azad Maidan, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to speak on "How to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti".

S. S. Rawalpindi with mails from London of September 3, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

VILLAGERS' INDEBTEDNESS AND REMEDY.—Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director, Provincial Co-operative Bank, will deliver a lecture on "Problem of Indebtedness of Villagers and how to over come it" to-day (Thursday) 19 31 at 5 p.m. at the Birla House, to the students of the Sevika Class arranged by the Bhagini Samaj.

IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION.—The office and library of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association have been removed to Sohrab House (4th Floor, above Kemp and Co.), 235, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"E" WARD D. CONGRESS COMMITTEE. In urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the committee's office in Parel.

INDO-SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELLERS' AID SOCIETY.

To better prepare its members, the Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society 129 Hornby Road, (2fl), has arranged, beginning today (Thursday) to hold classes in Portuguese every Monday and Thursday evening from 6-30 to7-30. Fee Rs. 2/- per month.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Child Study Class will visit the Montessori Department of The Fellowship School, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

"How To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti"

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Azad Maidan to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address on "How to Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti!"

KHAR SARVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will deliver lecture at 9-0 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the Khar Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav.

The Utsav is open to all irrespective of caste or creed.

CHIRNER SATYAGRAH ANNIVERSARY

TO BE OBSERVED ON 25TH.

The Secretary, Panvel Taluka Congress Committee, writes:—

The Panvel Taluka Congress Committee has decided to observe the first anniversary of Chirner Satyagraha on the 25th instant. A large public meeting will be held on the Satyagraha Maidan at Chirner and prayers will be offered for the departed souls. Senapati Bapat, President of M. P. C. C. will preside.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the memorial of persons who died in the firing is postponed for the present.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 16.	
Previous closing	6.66
To-day's opening	6.71
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.53
Difference	—.13

Broach expectation W Rs. 145

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.	
Previous closing	3.64
To-day's opening	3.58
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	3.62
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 16.	
Silver ready	13-0-0 unchanged.
Silver forward	13-0-0 unchanged.

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.	
1st settlement	43-14-0
2nd settlement	43-14-0

"INSAF" EDITOR IN DEFAMATION CASE.

Sheriff Devji Kanjee's Complaint.

ECHO OF SABOO SIDDICK TRUST CONTROVERSY

Munshi Fatehkhan Ahmedkhan, editor, printer and publisher of a vernacular weekly journal called "Insaf" was summoned to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Sheriff Devji Kanji, a well known Memon merchant and a Trustee of the Mohmed Haji Saboo Siddique Trust.

THE COMPLAINT.

The complainant alleged that the accused in his paper "Insaf" carried on a persistent campaign of vilification against him in regard to the administration of the said Trust with the object of harming his reputation.

The present case is the echo of the controversy which raged amongst the Muslim community regarding the administration of the Trust Funds of Rs. 20 lakhs of the Saboo Siddique Trust and which culminated in the resignation of all the trustees of the Fund except the complainant and another.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant while Mr. Kaderbhoy defended the accused.

ORIGIN OF THE CASE.

In the course of the information the complainant stated that he was the President of the Mahomedan Educational Society and held positions of trust and responsibility in several educational and charitable institutions. Since 1926, there had been great discontent amongst the Muslim community regarding the administration of the Trust funds of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddique amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs. The object of the fund was to give education to poor Muslims. In 1927 a Committee was appointed by the Mahomedans of Bombay to formulate and suggest improvements in the methods of administering the said Fund. The Committee made certain suggestions which were not taken notice of by a majority of the Trustees with the result that the discontent already prevalent was greatly aggravated.

In 1930 the Government appointed the Wakf Inquiry Committee of which the accused was a member. This Committee investigated the whole question of Mahomedan Trusts and Charitable funds and made their report in May 1931 which contained observations and comments on the unsatisfactory administration of the Haji Saboo Siddique Trust Fund. The accused was a signatory to the report.

A meeting of the Trustees was held on June 2 when some of the signatories to the letter attended and stressed their views and as a result of discussion all the trustees excepting the complainant and Mr. Abu Taker Beg Mahomed tendered their resignations on the spot and handed over the same to the solicitors of the Trust.

"INSAF'S" ALLEGATIONS.

Following this, the accused in his paper "Insaf" published on June 5 a paragraph under the caption "If Mussalmans have awakened, will they remain awake?" The following defamatory passage also appeared "At last he engaged the space of four pages of the Muslim Samachar and spent money lavishly, trumpeted his own name and work and caused others to do so and make attempts to inflame the Mahomedans." The complaint contended that the allegation was false and malicious. The paragraph was repeated on July 3 and the libel was aggravated by a challenge to the Editor of the "Muslim Samachar" asking the latter "Did you undertake this work on accepting a decent sum for the propaganda of Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji?"

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY INSINUATIONS.

In the issue of June 10, the accused also published another article headed "The Memon Trust in the possession of father-in-law and son-in-law" insinuating that a large Trust had been made a family concern. Added to this was a note written by the accused on June 19 which suggests that the improper step taken by the complainant was responsible for the resignation of the Trustees. The note made a reference to the letter of Mr. Abdul Rehman Dimtimkar, another trustee, and observed "In this letter is also to be found an illustration of the good power wielded by Devjibhai, owing to which Mr. Kajiji's wife met with her death". The insinuation contained in this paragraph was that Mrs. Kajiji's death as occasioned by the act of the complainant and the unfortunate event was sought to be fastened on the complainant.

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji was sworn in as a witness. His evidence in support of his was in progress when the case was adjourned till Thursday.

56 Hours A Week And Sunday As Working Day.

MORE WITNESSES BEFORE RAILWAY COURT OF INQUIRY.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG SENIOR OFFICIALS

The Court of Enquiry on Railway Disputes resumed its sitting at the Secretariat on Wednesday morning, when the issue regarding the retrenchment on the lines as discussed and examined. The contention of the Railwaymen's Federation was that retrenchment was resorted to without giving any facility to the workers and without trying other alternatives. The Court then proceeded to examine witnesses.

PARCEL CLERK IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. A.N. Joshi, clerk, Parcel Department, Victoria Terminus, G.I.P. Railway, when examined, replied that the parcel offices at Victoria Terminus and Wadi Bunder had 48 and 34 clerks respectively till the middle of July, when both offices were combined into one. The reorganisation reduced the number of clerks from 82 to 71.

56 HOURS A WEEK.

In reply to another question, the witness stated, that formerly they had no time assigned officially for their meal in the course of their hours of duty. The clerks had now 56 hours of work per week and an hour per day was allowed for their meal. It was not possible to go home and have meal during that hour.

Mr. T.R. Venkatarama Sastri (a Member of the Court): Is it suggested that that meal-hour can be dispensed with and the staff be given the benefit of an hour's less duty?

Mr. S.C. Joshi: That is what I am about to put to witness

Dr. Syed Ross Masood (a Member of the Court): What would you prefer personally?

IF HE HAD HIS WAY.

Witness replied: Personally, I would prefer to go to office an hour later and return home an hour earlier. (Laughter).

Dr. Masood: I am afraid that that method will be a universally popular one. (Renewed laughter)

PRIVILEGE-LEAVE DIFFICULTY

In reply to another question, witness said that difficulty was experienced in getting privilege leave

Dr. Masood: The difficulty is greater now?—The difficulty has been in existence even before.

Dr. Masood: I want to be more certain. Are you experiencing greater difficulty after the introduction of the new duty roster?—Yes, Sir, there is more difficulty now. I applied in January for availing myself of privilege leave in April. But, I was allowed to go only in May.

Pressed as to what the position now was, he replied: "I cannot give the exact position."

You have heard there is difficulty —No. I have observed it.

WORK ON SUNDAY.

Mr. G.B. Sant, a clerk in the Season Ticket Office, at Victoria Terminus, was next examined by Mr. Joshi. In reply, he deposed that since July 1 last, a new duty roster was introduced. Formerly, the clerks in the Season Ticket Office worked from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days and had "off" on Sundays when the office was closed. Now they had to work from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. While they had no interval for meals formerly, now they had an hour. Besides, they had to work for three hours every Sunday.

In reply to Dr. Masood he stated that clerks took food now as before, prior to their going on duty in the morning.

Dr. Masood: And you take tea in the afternoon?—Yes, Sir, why not? (Laughter).

Witness complained that the hours of duty were raised now from 48 to 57 hours per week, excluding the meal hours. He added that the clerks had the benefit of Sunday "off" for the last 15 or 20 years.

HOURS OF WORK INCREASED.

Mr. Shantaram Balkrishna, Luggage Clerk, (Victoria Terminus, next gave evidence. He complained that since July last the hours of work were increased. Formerly, in the Luggage Department, there were 47 clerks and weighers. Now, there were 41.

Replying to Mr. Justice S.J. Murphy (Chairman of the Court), he said, five clerks and one weigher were retrenched.

"DISCHARGED FOR NO FAULT."

When the Railway Court of Enquiry reassembled after lunch, one Chadhur Bhugan, who was a fitter at the Ajmere Workshop, B.B. & C.I. Railway, and who appeared as an independent witness before the Court, made serious allegations that he had been discharged because he refused to pay some money to his superior officer," as was suggested by his Mistry. "I have been discharged for no fault of mine," pleaded the witness at the outset. He had put in 29 years' service, he having joined the Railway service at the age of 10. According to his his age was 49. When the Mistry suggested the payment of something to his officer, he did not comply with it.

Mr. Justice Murphy: "On what grounds were you discharged?"

Witness: "I was discharged during retrenchment."

Sir Jamshed Kanga put it to witness that the report of his foreman about him was that he was very lazy and mefficient. His service register, Sir Jamshed said, showed that his age was 51 and that he had been retrenched on account of his inefficiency and super-annuation.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that the conduct certificate taken by witness after his dismissal was a negation of all the allegations made against the accused.

Hussein Bux, who was a fitter attached to the Ajmere Workshop (B.B. & C.I. Railway) complained that while junior men were retained in service he had been discharged. But Sir Jamshed again pointed out that witness had been often and again punished and fined for inefficiency and carelessness. Witness denied this in the first instance, and then said that he could not remember this.

Mr. Mehta wanted to know if in the event of their being fined any explanation was asked of them to which the reply was given in the negative.

"DISCHARGED FOR NOT BRIBING MISTRY."

Munalal, who was discharged when he was a fitter at the Ajmere Workshop also made serious allegations that he was discharged because he refused to comply with the demand by his Mistry for a bribe of Rs. 100. "The Mistry asked me to pay Rs. 100 and told me that if I failed to pay him a sum of Rs. 100 he won't mention my name for retrenchment."

Sir Jamshed Kanga: "You were discharged for money lending in the workshop and dislocating work."

Witness: "No, I was lending money outside on behalf of my widowed mother.

Witness however on being further cross-examined said that he lent money to employees in the workshop and that they were also equally guilty.

Asked if he had ever reported to anyone about the Mistry's demand for money he said "We did not make any written complaint but when the Agent visited Ajmer, we waited on deputation on him and made an oral representation.

Sir Jamshed: "What have you to say about your foreman?"

Witness: "Nothing".

Sir Jamshed: "Did you make a report to your foreman—no. If I had, I would have been discharged then and there.

To another question from Mr. Sastri witness replied that the Agent asked them to file a written complaint about the character of the Mistry. But they had submitted that this would not do them any good.

Mr. Mehta asked witness if he had been any time warned regarding his money lending habits, to which witness replied in the negative.

Mangilal, another independent witness and an ex-fitter from Ajmer also complained that the Mistry had demanded money of him for retaining him in service. He further alleged that juniors and less efficient men were in service.

J. Williams, another ex-fitter of Ajmer pleaded that he had been discharged for no reason after his 11 years' good service.

Sir Jamshed Kanga put it to him whether he had been fined again and again for laziness and inefficiency. Witness agreed he had been fined on some occasion. But did not admit the charge of idling. Sir Jamshed further pointed out that for the last 5 years witness was taking over and above his privilege leave, 6 month's leave without pay.

Four more witnesses (independent) were examined before the Court rose for the day and they had the same sad tale to narrate. All of them asserted their having been discharged for no fault and said that bribes had been demanded of them. Sir Jamshed in each case stated that they had been discharged for inefficiency and submitted a list of fines and other punishment levied on them.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Steamer "Moldavia" (extra) left Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 15th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 24th instant and will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI

Resignation From All-India Muslim Conference.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 16.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani, President-elect of the forthcoming session of the All-India Muslim Conference to be held in Patna in November, has resigned his membership of the Conference owing to fundamental differences of opinion.—A. P.

Hasrat Mohani's Latest.

WILL HAVE NO TRUCK WITH MUSLIM CONFERENCE

An A. P. message from Cawnpore dated September 16, says that Maulana Hasrat Mohani the president-elect of the forthcoming session of the All-India Muslim Conference to be held in Patna in November, has resigned his membership of the Conference owing to fundamental differences of opinion. The message does not state what are the "fundamental differences" between Maulana Hasrat Mohani and his colleagues of the All-India Muslim Conference. But the leading article in Maulana Hasrat's paper "the Mustaqil" dated September 15, gives an idea of those differences.

In this article Maulana Hasrat Mohani says that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference was right in passing a resolution that unless Muslims demands were discussed in the Minorities Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. and a decision was reached, Muslim delegates to the Conference should not participate in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. But this decision was not honoured by the Muslim delegates including several prominent members of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference and they attended the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee on September 7, without the least self-respect". Sir Mohamed Shafi according to Maulana Hasrat went a step further and as he had done last time this time also declared on behalf of the Muslim delegation that the aim of Muslims was to participate in the British Commonwealth of nations.

PUNISHMENT FOR SHAFI & CO.

Proceeding the Maulana writes, "The proper punishment for Sir Mohamed Shafi and Co., would have been for the Working Committee of the Conference which met on September 13 at Simla, to pass a vote of censure against them. But instead of adopting that right course not only did the present Executive of the Conference connive at this clear breach of discipline but they also found out a lame excuse for this action by suggesting that as all the Muslim delegates to the R. T. C. were nominees of the Government the Muslim Conference could not force them to accept its resolution.

To all the members and the Executive of the All-India Muslim Conference who have adopted this course we want to remind of their claim that "the Muslim Conference had the same position among the Muslims as the Congress had amongst the Hindus. We also want to remind them that although Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were not representatives of the Congress they cancelled their passages for London the moment Gandhiji decided not to attend the Conference. Anyhow after this clear breach of discipline by the members of the Muslim Conference it is no more possible for us to co-operate with them. Let them now take care of themselves.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

"F" WARD COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES.

The Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the "F" Ward Distt. Congress Committee with Mrs. Sirinben Dastur, visited all the cloth shops in the Lalbaug area, on Sunday last and re-examined the sealed foreign cloth. Those who were dealing in foreign cloth have signed fresh pledge not to purchase a yard of foreign cloth hereafter.

CASE AGAINST M. N. ROY.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 16.

The case against Mr. M.N. Roy will be taken up to-morrow.

Ramrakhamal, who was mistaken for Yashpal and arrested, has been released.—A.P.

AIR MAIL DELAYED.

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

Owing to delay in Central Europe, the incoming air mail due to-morrow is arriving 24 hours late. —A.P.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CRUSADE.

All-India Board's Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILLE PARLE, Sept. 16.

The meeting of the All India untouchability Board was held in the Upnagar Camp premises, Vile Parle on the 15th inst. when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided. Amongst those present were Sjt. B. G. Kher, Shankarrao Deo, Sjt. S. P. Patwardhan of Ratnagiri, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. Purshottami Kanji and Ratanbehen Mehta.

The secretary read out the report of the work done during the last month. Thereafter, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj rendered an account of his recent tour and narrated some of his interesting experiences. He opened temples at Indore and other places to the so-called untouchables and said that some more will within a short time, be opened. He found that the atmosphere was undoubtedly changing for the better. A little more concentrated effort will go a great way to remove the stigma.

REPORT OF WORK.

The secretary then gave a report of the efforts that were being made towards temples and wells being thrown open, and "untouchable" children being admitted in schools in suburban and other areas round about Bombay. It was also resolved to make fresh attempts to approach the trustees and managers of the various big temples of Bombay. It was also decided to find a way out of the legal difficulties which seem to arrest the progress of negotiations in regard to certain temples.

INVITATION FROM CONGRESS

Some of the Congress organisations have solicited the opinion of the Board and invited its participation in regard to the question of temple entry satyagraha. Similar letter had come from Nasik in connection with Kalaram Temple Entry Satyagraha. A separate statement will be issued officially on the question of the Congress attitude in the matter of temple entry satyagraha; but the concensus opinion appears to be that under present political situation when the Congress has entered into truce with Government it is not advisable to take up immediately this question.

CURRENCY NOTES IN WATER TUB.

Dream Gives Clue To Stolen Property ?

A dream which was said to have supplied the clue to the detection of a theft of Rs. 5,300 from the safe of a local merchant was mentioned by the police before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday when Chartan Harpaldas, Bhagute Ganesh and Pandoo Gopal were placed on a remand application.

The accused were arrested on Tuesday evening in connection with a complaint lodged by Khimdas Kudanwalla, Manager of the Hasharum and Co., Marine Lines that Rs. 5,300 were missing from his safe.

STORY OF A DREAM.

In the course of the remand application, the police stated that the first accused went to the complainant's wire and told her that he dreamt the previous night that the money missing from the safe was concealed in the house of the second accused in an empty water tub. In consequence of the dream, the accused further stated he went to the second accused's residence and the full amount of Rs. 5,300 in currency notes was recovered from his room. So saying the first accused dramatically produced the missing money to the complainant's wife. The latter however, took the accused to the police station where he was put under arrest. The second accused at whose residence the money was said to have been recovered was also arrested.

The police made inquiries and learnt that the third accused was the man who closed the doors of the office a day previous to the theft. As investigations are incomplete the Magistrate remanded the accused in police custody till September 24.

Remittances To British Treasury.

(In pounds sterling.)

	During the week ending the 12th September 1931	From 1st April to 12th September 1931.
(Sterling purchased in India.—		
Net transfer to Home Treasury.		
From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	2,335,700	19,923,304
Total ...	2,335,700	19,923,304
Less sales of sterling.	2,335,700	10,923,304
Net remittances to Home Treasury		9,000,000

KURLA SWADESHI MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Protest Against Discharge Notices

The workers of the Kurla Swadeshi Mill downed tools on Wednesday. It appears that the management has served notices of discharge to about 900 workers of the Spinning Department on the plea of economy and retrenchment. On Monday the Spinning Department had to lay aside the spindles as the workers went on strike as a protest against the discharge notices. The Weaving and other Departments joined the spinners in a sympathetic strike only about 300 workers out of a full compliment of 4,000 going in. Mr. S. V. Parulekar of the Bombay Textile Labour Union is handling the strike from the workers' side.

THE MUSSALMAN WAKF ACT

No Governmental Interference in Management

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

There appears to be some misunderstanding as regards the scope and purpose of the Mussalman Wakf Act. All that the act does is to make compulsory the keeping and publication proper accounts in respect of Wakf properties. The Act was passed because complaints were made that in a number of cases:—

(1) Wakf property was mismanaged, misappropriated, misapplied or diverted to other purposes;

(2) the original objects for which a Wakf was created were not carried out and consequently the beneficia lies were deprived of their just rights;

(3) there were no means of finding out the very existence of some Wakfs and the whereabouts of the Wakf property; and

(4) the remedy for obtaining the redress of wrongs committed by unscrupulous trustees was not only complex but also very costly.

(See the Report of the Mussalman Wakf Committee, Bombay, published in June of this year.)

NO OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE.

Under the provisions of the Act, Mutawallis (Trustees) have to render statements to the Court showing the description and gross income of the Wakf, the amounts required for the remuneration of the trustees, how much will be required to pay for charitable purposes, religious purposes, etc. These statements when rendered are made known to the public by the Court and any person interested in the Trust can move the Court to obtain further particulars, documents, etc. The Mutawallis are also required to submit annual statements of accounts to the Court showing how the moneys were received and spent. It will be obvious therefore that Government does not interfere with the management of Wakfs, nor does it claim any interest in such property.

STOP PRESS

ATAULLAH SHAH BUKHARI ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Sep. 16.

Seventysix picketers arrested this morning at the Maclagan Engineering College were taken to the police station at Barki, twelve miles from Lahore, tried under Section 143 I.P.C., and let off with a warning.

Twentysix students arrested in the afternoon signed an apology requesting the Government to withdraw the case against them and allow them to join the College.

Three leaders of the Ahrar Party, Ahmadali, Daud Ghaznavi and Ataullah Shah Bukhari have been arrested under Sections 107 and 151 Cr. P. C. The authorities believe that the agitation has almost collapsed.—A. P.

AKALI LEADERS ARRESTED IN JIND.

AMRITSAR, Sept. 16.

Information received from Jind State shows that 200 Akalis who were arrested for defying State orders were taken out of the State boundaries and released, but that the leaders were detained in custody.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

THE CONGRESS DEMAND

Many Britishers, who had nervously expected Mahatma Gandhi to deliver his ultimatum at the Federal Structure Committee, must have heaved a sigh of relief at the most friendly speech he made at the Committee. Judged even from the brief reports cabled out to India, the speech seems to have been a remarkable performance for one speaking in a foreign tongue, in a foreign country and amidst unusual surroundings. It was daring and outspoken, as was indeed to be expected from a Congress representative, but was at the same time most dignified and gentle in its appeal. It must have profoundly impressed every Britisher, who gave any serious thought to the Indian connection. The speech was essentially an ultimatum, but one that admitted of friendly negotiations so long as the British Government was disposed to listen to reason. If "Reuter" is accurate in its report that the speech is not considered to be in the nature of an ultimatum, and is generally well received, that very fact is a tribute to the cordiality with which Gandhiji presented the ultimatum.

The speech was an elaboration and explanation of the Congress position, that India continues to cherish complete independence as her goal, but is at present prepared to accept British connection on absolutely equal terms with "such adjustments as may be demonstrably necessary in the interests of India." Gandhiji explained this Mandate as clearly and emphatically as one could wish, but did so as suavely as he alone could. The gist of the speech is to be found in the following impressive words which, though apparently personal, apply also to millions of Indians: "Time was when I prided myself on being called a British subject. But I have ceased for many years to call myself a British subject. I would far rather be called a rebel than a subject, but I aspired and still aspire to be a citizen, not in an Empire, but in a Commonwealth, in a partnership, possibly indissoluble partnership, but not a partnership superimposed by one nation on another. Hence, you find that Congress claims that either party should have the right to sever the connection and dissolve the partnership." In other words the "rebel" offers Britain the choice between voluntary Indian connection on absolutely equal terms and the severance of that connection. Assuming that Britain wisely chooses to retain the Indian connection, the question of certain administrative and financial adjustments will arise and be a matter of negotiations. Regarding financial adjustments, Gandhiji observed: "If there is any stock-taking between incoming and outgoing partners, their transactions are subject to audit adjustments in mutual interests. I am positive that Britain will not desire to saddle India with a single non-legitimate burden." As a matter of fact, however, Britain has saddled India in the past with many a non-legitimate burden. But, let us hope with the Mahatma that Britain will be more just in dealing with free India. And, let us hope that India will effectively resist every demonstrably non-legitimate demand. Gandhiji was absolutely right when he declared: "The Congress will not repudiate a single burden which is justly hers. We will pay every farthing of legitimate debt with our blood." India would not insist on her own estimate of her financial obligations, but would be prepared to submit the whole question to an impartial scrutiny.

If the British Government accepts the Congress Demand in principle and enters into genuine negotiations with the Congress representative, it will find Mahatma Gandhi an eminently reasonable negotiator. We have no doubt that Gandhiji's speech will have a very inspiring effect upon the other Indian delegates to the R.T. Conference, especially on the Princes In their own interests as also of the interests of India, they will do well to approximate the Congress Demand, if they cannot wholly endorse it, and generally accept Gandhiji's guidance in all matters of policy. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, though not strictly a Congress delegate, wisely endorsed the whole demand of Gandhiji. His example deserves to be emulated by all the other Indian delegates. A substantially united deman is bound to be irresistible.

WRONG DECISION

The Assembly rejected on Tuesday, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's motion to refer to Select Committee his Bill "to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898" with the object of securing an improved use by the magistracy of Section 144. The object of Mr. Singh's measure was to see that "no order should be made by a magistrate under Section 144, so as to restrict the right of any person to convene, attend or take part in public or private meeting unless the magistrate finds on the evidence duly recorded that such direction is necessary to prevent obstruction, or injury, or annoyance, or danger to human life, or disturbance to public tranquillity or riot or affray." Protection against the possibility of official high-handedness or misapplied haste in issuing such an order was also provided in Mr. Singh's measure by another clause. "No such order, if made 'ex parte,' " ran this clause, "is to remain in force longer than forty-eight hours."

The Assembly's decision to reject the motion for reference to Select Committee—a decision which is not surprising in view of the present composition of that body—was wrong, particularly in view of the experience the country has had of the manner in which magistrates have utilised Section 144. Their "annoyance" and their "apprehensions," have often been inexplicable. They have used this embargo on expression of public opinion to crush the Nationalist Movement, and they have done this and in certain parts of India are now doing it, without being compelled, under the present wording of the section, to make their reasons for its application public. When a magistrate merely says "Whereas it has been made to appear to me," the public is compelled to take it for granted that there is a likelihood of obstruction, injury, danger to human life, disturbance, riot or affray. Cases have arisen when protests on the part of public leaders that it has been made to appear to them that there is no possibility whatever of any dire calamity occurring, have been completely and rudely ignored by officialdom which remembers Section 144 when a Congress speaker is to be gagged or Congress activity is to be checked.

The official attitude towards Mr. Singh's commendable attempt to impose some check at least on the abuse of Section 144 was, of course, whole-heartedly obstructive. Its hostility to this reform was evidenced in the manner in which Government elicited opinion on the proposed measure. Mr. Singh's query to the Home Member about the names and number of non-officials consulted was entirely relevant to the issue. That local Governments and the magistracy are opposed to the reform, is no criterion of its uselessness. The contention of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, in support of Mr. Singh, that the measure "did not touch the powers of the magistracy, but only the method of using those powers," clinched the issue between officialdom, determined to remain irresponsible and irresponsive to public opinion, and the popular representatives, who desire to introduce civilized methods of securing "tranquillity" and freedom from "riot or affray." It is significant that the attempt considerably "annoyed" officialdom.

JUST PROTEST

Amongst the Burman nominees at the first Indian Round Table Conference were Ba Pe and Ohne Ghine, the leader and the deputy-leader respectively of the Peoples' Party of Burma. This association which represents a large section of politically-minded Burmans is naturally apprehensive over the new policy of the British Government of securing separation of Burma from India by foisting a "secret scheme" for such separation upon a packed, separate Round Table Conference for Burma. The protests of nationalist Burmans that there was no need for such a separate conference have gone unheeded and now a Rangoon message states that even the Peoples' Party whose representatives had consented to serve on the Indian Round Table Conference last year, is dissatisfied with the London manoeuvres, assisted by Sir Charles Innes, of course, to decide Burma's political future without affording the "majority interests" in the land an adequate voice in shaping this future. A limited form of non-co-operation is to be recommended for adoption at the general meeting of the Peoples' Party on Sunday next. It includes boycott of the Burma Round Table Conference, of British goods and the Burman legislature. The British Government must read the signs of the times and listen to this just protest for adequate representation, instead of pursuing a policy which will alienate Burman sympathies to a still greater extent.

GANDHI WEEK.

We earnestly commend to our readers Sardar Vallabhbhai's appeal to the public to celebrate the forthcoming 62nd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi by organising Khaddar sales during the whole of the birthday week. At any time such a method of celebrating the birthday would be a most appropriate one, but this year it has become a matter of duty for all lovers of Khadi and earnest followers of Gandhiji, in view of vast stocks of Khaddar reported to be lying unsold owing to the people's present low purchasing power. If the stocks are not cleared soon, it would be a severe setback to hand-spinning, and thousands of poor spinners would be deprived of the only certain method of adding a morsel to their scanty meal. The Sardar accordingly suggests that the week from the 2nd October, Gandhiji's birthday according to the Western Calendar—to the 9th—his birthday according to the Vikram Era—should be observed as the Gandhi Week when every Congress Committee and Congressman should "devote their almost undivided attention to the programme of Khadi sales." We trust the Congress President's appeal will be promptly and loyally responded to by all Congress organisations and Congress members. By the way, Congress members may remind themselves or be reminded by others that they become Congress members after agreeing to abide by the constitution of the Congress, and, therefore, according to their tacit pledge, they are to wear Khaddar exclusively and habitually.

Trifles.

Speaking on the Press Bill in the Assembly, Mr. Ranga Iyer said: "The present Government had no constituency wider than the Viceregal Lodge". It looks as if Mr. Ranga Iyer has no exact topographical knowledge of the lattitude and longitude of the "government circles"

* * *

Apropos of the Italian proposal about an Armaments Truce, Mr. MacDonald said that until details were known the Government could not pronounce an opinion on the suggestion.

The British Government's difficulty is real. How can they form any opinion without being in possession of particulars as to how to cease building armaments?

"Details", therefore, must be supplied for the guidance of the British Government—by the armament builders.

* * *

Mr. Manu Subedar must apologise. He "might have preserved the decencies of public life better by not indulging in the kind of observations he has made about the foreign experts."

I think he must also withdraw his minute of dissent. He must have said something really awful otherwise the "Evening News" would not have been protesting. And it must also be unprintable. For the "Evening News" does not say what it is.

* * *

"Home For Yachtsmen
A Club On A Barge."

But are the Bombay Royal Yacht Clubmen sufficiently gifted with imagination and foresight to take the hint?

* * *

I have been deeply shocked by the insolent—even seditious—criticism indulged in by a correspondent in "Truth", a British paper. It is apropos of the very necessary and artistic alterations introduced "from top to bottom" in the Viceregal special train under the orders of Lady Willingdon.

* * *

Now it is all very well for any correspondent of "Truth" (London) to attack "internal structural alterations to the extent of 75 per cent." including the entire re-modelling of the kitchen and the change in electric fittings and bell-pushes. It is all very well, too, to seek to sing a sarcastic Te Deum over teak, mahogony, etc., of the old train because Lady Willingdon's colour scheme is a pale mauve.

But one must live even when one travels. And if the surroundings were not worth living how could one expect to travel as well as live?

* * *

What I object to most is the censorious manner in which mention is made of the fact that all the fittings and many of the special colour paints had to be ordered by cable from England. Nor do I see anything wrong in her Excellency's hurry to make the train, a really Special Viceregal train, rather than a collection of 13 goods wagons.

* * *

And "it may be mentioned" for the information of "Truth" that India is not England. India, of course, is the richest country in the world not only in material wealth but also in its lively sense of value of efficient service as witness salaries of its civil and military servants, and,—yes, its special trains.

* * *

The criticism in "Truth" is thus a malicious reflection on (a) the Indian Nation (b) the Indian Government and (c) the head of the Government.

On your behalf Ladies and Gentlemen, I, therefore, call upon Mr. Howell to move the British Government in this matter and require the said Government to prosecute the Editor of "Truth" under the provisions of whatever may be the British model of Mr. Howell's Foreign Relations Bill.

KALIDASA.

—:o:—

O! purest fount of poetic lore,
From your sweetest songs e'en a line
Makes my thoughts heavenward soar:
And a thrill of supreme joy divine
Runs through my frail and feeble frame,
And recalls my country's pristine fame.

The lord of lofty lyric verse,
By gifted wisdom won a bride
Blest by the mother of all universe,
The hand of Beauty; India's Pride
He sang the song of seasons six
Where charm and melody sweetly mix.

In Drama, shines his genius bright
As on a cloudless night there shines,
With rays of silvery serene light,
The smiling full-moon. In his lines
Of poetry pure and music sweet
The weary hearts a happiness meet.

The loveliest flower of womanhood chaste,
Bloomed in Shakuntala's graceful form.
The wandering cloud in space made haste
The Poet's bidding at once to perform.
The ancestral fame of Raghu, behold!
In musical couplets sweetly told.

Agnimitra's unbounded love
In powerful poetic stream does flow.
Kumara-Sambhava rises above
The flights of human fancy low.
Immortal minstrel of Hindustan?
Enriched our love in days bygone.

Ah me! O, sweet-voiced lovely lark,
Where hath thy country's splendour fled?
The light is blown: 'its very dark.
By your mighty songs let us be led
To the highest peak of ideals pure:
Our infected souls too let them cure.

P. G. SUNDARA RAJAN.

MODERNISED REORGANISATION OF INDIA'S INDIGENOUS BANKING

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

(By SOHRAB S. DAVAR)

I

The object of this article is to consider briefly the position of our indigenous bankers, with a view to see how this hereditary talent of great national value could be utilised for the services of the nation, in the effort which is now being made to build up large and powerful Indian Banking Institutions, managed and controlled by Indians, and as one of the incidents towards that goal, to spread and cultivate what is known as the "banking habit" among the masses of this country.

THE FORCE OF TRADITION

If one peeps into the history of Indian banking, one cannot help being surprised to find how ancient are the traditions and experience which has built up the marvellous organisation represented by indigenous bankers. With all the disadvantages connected with their old-fashioned methods, plus the weight of competition of outside bankers, who work on modern lines holding many privileges, it is surprising to find that a large proportion of the banking business of the country is still financed by these bankers. It is admitted even by western experts that under the present economic conditions of India, and even with our joint stock banks, both Indian and foreign, functioning around us with crores of rupees of capital, a particular branch of trade, particularly that connected with the movement of produce is mostly financed by indigenous bankers. and that, if this agency were to be removed to-morrow, it would lead to a wide chasm, difficult to fill, seriously imperilling thereby the financial equilibrium of the country. It is asserted that English banking largely depends upon traditions and customs. The indigenous banking also represents traditions and customs most ancient and it will be our fault if we do not take advantage of this hereditary talent. Our neglect in not adopting such measures as seem natural and desirable, in order to mould this institution to a shape and bring it up-to-date is unpardonable, particularly when we know that the Western banking system rests on almost the same foundation as our Indian indigenous banking system, the only difference being an external gloss, called modernisation, which gloss is not very difficult to transplant on our old system. Neither are we threatened with the prospects of extravagant expenditure in bringing about that result.

AN ADMIRABLE INSTITUTION.

The present organisation of Indigenous Banking, with all its drawbacks and orthodoxy is one which has won the admiration even of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. To put it in their own words: "As it exists, the system of indigenous banking is an institution in itself, with its fine traditions concerning the respectability, resourcefulness and integrity of the indigenous banker, his hereditary relations and close personal contact with his clientele and simple and popular methods of work. As a credit agency that has stood the test of centuries, notwithstanding political convulsions, revolutions and changes in dynasties, it occupies a unique position in respect of the magnitude of its operations and their importance to society. Its development has naturally proceeded on the lines suited to the commercial and financial genius of the people, their local requirements, habits, customs and traditions. It is not, therefore, organised on the lines of the modern banking institutions of the country, which are modelled on the western system of banking. Nevertheless, there are many points of resemblance between the indigenous system and the modern system of banking."

The above appreciation from an authoritative body appointed by the State to investigate and report on Provincial Banking only expresses that which is well-known to all students of this subject. There is no exaggeration in the praise showered on it. One

(Continued on page 11.)

GANDHIJI IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

A CAUSERIE IN CONTEMPLATION

(By "VOYAGEUR.")

A nation, like the individual, is judged by the best it offers in its general idiosyncrasies of distinct particular identity and, since all judgment is subjective, that is to say, formed essentially in terms and values of the observer's or critic's own personality, in judging the nation we judge ourselves. There is no injustice in the world that does not cry for some divine or natural (both in a philosophic sense) vengeance upon itself and inflict a punishment on the author of it: all human acts are amenable to the terrible laws of irony.....

VALUES OF JUDGMENT.

One is easily impressed by the truth of this statement when one allows oneself to steal a glimpse of the strange, foreign landscapes and seascapes of the world through various media, artistic, inartistic, dull, brilliant. It is truly an exciting experience and the mind is smothered into pain as the complexity of pattern and colour breaks upon it, as the new aspects and charms are created out of mute reality. The native looks up to the foreigner as the best judge of his country because the former expects in the latter a freshness of mind, an originality of vision and an altogether new experience in the revelation not of the native's but the foreigner's mind: the foreigner in judging the native judges himself and that is all the native (if he or she has any sense of critical fineness) is interested in.

LIFE AND ART.

Thus, any one of Pierre Loti's travel-books has all the flavour of a rare classic in comparison with the tawdry production of the mediocre mind of some modern journalist. Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" with its 'archaic' unreadability for the half-educated mass of the newspaper-readers occupies unique place for the same reason. R.B. Cunningham Grahame's finely drawn sketches of the free, foreign places are not only so many impressions of an ultra-aristocratic "chevalier", a great artist, a lover of horses and wild life and a man in whom humanitarianism and humanism find the highest form. We understand the Arab mind in its inscrutable depths as we cannot understand it with the help of newspaper paragraphs, distributed ever lengths of print. The connoisseur is not eulogistic: beauty is not his sole preoccupation for reality is not all beauty. Ugliness, too, has its uses for the artistic presentation and life becomes the more real, vivid and liveable imaginatively, because it has a seamy side.

THE PEOPLE.

The telegraphic Press messages that are being published this week describing details of Mahatma Gandhi's arrival and reception in England, provoke these thoughts with their associations which possess a profound meaning. The reception that Gandhiji has had is all that was expected: it is at once so characteristic of Gandhiji's hosts (if such a man may at all occupy any special position as guest since he has the gift of making himself comfortable and even of putting his opponents at their ease in all circumstances) and brings on to the surface some of the truly national qualities of the British people. Without resorting to cheap generalisations, one may discover in it the reticence not unmixed with self-consciousness, to which Mr. George Santayana refers. He refers, of course, to a type—the type who forms an important stratum of the English people, educated and respectable within the limits of average English respectability, living in an almost localised, if not quite provincial, tradition, undemonstrative to the point of cold-bloodedness. While the politicians and keepers of petty stakes in the Empire may create an atmosphere charged with every baser passion of human nature, a people in the mass keeps surprisingly aloof and indifferent. To the people the Empire which a powerful oligarchy rules in their name is a pure abstraction: or else Gandhiji would have been lynched ever though Lord Beaverbrook's and Rothermere's dogs were kept under leash. The people have no doubt, fantastic notions about our Mahatma: and, no doubt, these will soon disappear when they meet the old man, who is, of course, as one of themselves. He has told them as such and it is so very much like the old man.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Malicious Propaganda.

The last meeting of the Working Committee also has not escaped the attention of seekers after a certain type of 'truth.' Sometime ago the Ahmedabad correspondent of our Anglo-Indian contemporary published the news that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been instructed by Gandhiji to be ready to start for England at short notice. This was obviously intended to suggest that the Pandit was better abroad than in India in Gandhiji's absence. The correspondent, however, did not stop at this canard. He has circulated a more mischievous falsehood to the effect that there were differences among the members of the Working Committee. Any stick is good enough for its enemies to beat the Congress with and if in the absence of any thing material, a set of scandals is to be invented with the object of prejudicing the Congress, the fact does honour to Anglo-Indian malevolence. But, like his esteemed colleague at Simla, the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times of India" has ovedone it.

British Raj.

There is something repulsive about the Bombay Government's jubilant public declaration that out of the total demand of land revenue of Rs. 3,87,24,000 for the year 1930-31 they have collected "all but Rs. 4 lakhs." They have extracted nearly the last pie due from the ryot, despite what the Viceroy calls "the economic storm" and all its ravages. It is certainly a remarkable performance, a remarkably successful exaction which any rack-renting landlord might envy. But for that performance the Government richly deserves something different from congratulations. For what have not many ryots suffered in the process of exaction? Who can tell how much deeper they have sunk themselves in the morass of indebtedness or what things they have sold out to pay up the last pie of revenue? On the top of all this the Government have the temerity to say that their performance is "a testimony to the general soundness of the land revenue system and to the law-abiding attitude of the cultivators." Government could have completed the irony by adding that the collections were also a testimony to the prosperity of the ryots.

Indians In South Africa.

Among the many Viceregal platitudes that Lord Willingdon indulged in during his address to the Central Legislature, there was one relating to the position of Indians in the Transvaal. His Excellency expressed sympathy with the fears entertained by "non-official Indian opinion, both in South Africa and in this country." And Indians are promised something more substantial, their interests will be well-maintained by India's "representatives," the proposed official delegation nominated by the popular Government of India, "under the wise and able chairmanship of Sir Fazli Husain." We are not inclined to disagree with the Viceroy. Paradoxes are not so rare as miracles. It is just possible that Sir Fazli Hussain should determine the interests of his countrymen at least outside India. And, after all, Muslims constitute an effective percentage of the Indian population in South Africa.

Disappointing.

The report issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Inquiry Committee is not one which will appeal to the general public. The public demand is for radical retrenchment in administrative expenditure without loss of efficiency. The Committee makes a number of technical suggestions to enable Government to visualise the "true picture" of the commercial results of the Department's working but its recommendation that the rates charged on inland telegrams should be increased because at present "they are neither remunerative in their results nor commercial in their basis" is one which is sure to evoke a storm of public criticism. The Press will be justified in raising an emphatic protest if Government consider any enhancement of inland telegram charges. To increase the cost of supply of news is really to put a tax on knowledge and thereby obstruct the progress the country is slowly making in the reception of progressive ideas. What is urgently necessary is a retrenchment in the salaries of the higher staff, particularly of the Telegraph section. The Committee makes an indirect and cautious reference to the overmanning of this branch, when it says: "We are of the opinion that Telegraph masters and Telegraphists recruited on the General Service scheme are not necessary for the work of the Department. We recommend that at least further recruitment of the General Service should be stopped forthwith." When retrenchment is possible, why should it then be suggested that the public be asked to pay more in the shape of increased inland telegram charges?

PRESS GAG BILL GOES TO SELECT COMMITTEE

Penal Code Not Effective, Says Crerar.

STARVATION IS AT ROOT OF ANARCHICAL CRIMES, POINTS OUT PURI.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

To-day's debate was somewhat tame and dull and ran on what might be called collusive lines. Mr. Amarnath Dutt from the Nationalist Party wished to intervene almost at the last stage, but closure was applied successfully by the nominated members and the Government Benches soon after Mr. Studd a European member from Bengal, had dotted the "i's" and crossed the "t's" of the Government arguments.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt stood aghast and looking to the Chair, pleaded for an opportunity of expression by "all shades of opinion" without success. All that Mr. Dutt could do was to stage a solitary walk-out immediately after the closure was accepted. He, however, sat near the lobbies and when the House divided on the circulation motion of Mr. B. Das, he voted for it.

There were two striking speeches from the Nationalist Benches today. Mr. Bhagatram Puri held the House for half an hour in his legal exposition and in his attempt to prove that the Penal Code Sections 117 and 505 gave enormous powers to the Executive to deal with offenders within the purview of the Bill.

Mr. Kyaw Mint in faultless English made out a strong case for obtaining the opinion of journalist organisations who are most vitally concerned in the Bill. All these arguments were of little avail before the decree of the smoking-rooms. When, therefore, the House divided on the circulation motion, there were only 31 in its favour and 73 against it. This huge majority was a pleasant surprise even to Government Whips. Of the 31 in favour of circulation 26 were Nationalists. Mr. Rajaram Pandya refused to vote either way even though surrounded by Whips. Four Independents voted for circulation, namely: Mr. S.C. Mitra, Mr. Uppi Saheb, Mr. A. Hoon and Mr. Azhar Ali.

Three Nationalists voted with the Government. The Independents who party strength is about 30 may be taken to have voted 'en bloc' for the Select Committee. Sir Abdur Rahim has got out of the Select Committee and put his Secretary, Mr. Sitarama Raju, in his place.

The Select Committee will report on Monday, the 21st instant.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Legislative Assembly referred the Press Bill to a Select Committee by rejecting the circulation motion of Mr. B. Das by 73 votes to 31. The Committee has been asked to report by September 21—

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Deputy President in the Chair to dispose of the question whether the Press Bill should be referred to the Select Committee or circulated for opinion, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, the President is indisposed.

Lobby conversations indicated that the Government motion for the Select Committee will easily be carried this afternoon. Thereafter it is understood other Government Measures will be proceeded with, and that Sir George Schuster's motion referring to the Select Committee the Income-tax Bill is likely to come up at the end of this week. When the Income-Tax Bill is referred to th Select Committee there may be no further motions on it during this Session.

NO BAR COUNCIL FOR LAHORE

At Question time the Home Member, informed Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal that the Indian Bar Councils Committee, after taking evidence at Lahore, expressed themselves as being doubtful of the advisability of setting up a Bar Council at Lahore, and the Local Government were also opposed to the proposal. The Government of India did not, in the circumstances, propose to take any action unless the Local Government and the High Court considered any action necessary.

Mr. Morgan asked (a) whether it was permissible under the Regulations and whether it was a practice of the Government to reduce the pay of their Officers except for misconduct and (b) whether if the pay was so reduced, pensions of offices would be affected.

Sir George Schuster replied (a) if the question referred to the action which might be taken in case of an individual officer the answer would certainly be in the negative. If, however, it referred to the possibility of general reductions affecting the whole class of Government Officials, different considerations might conceivably apply. (b) it need not necessarily follow that in the case of general reduction of pay the pension rights of Officers concerned would be affected. —A. P.

PRESS BILL DEBATE.

Discussion of the Press Bill was then resumed.

Sir Abdur Rahim speaking on behalf of the Independent Party explained that the Party was perfectly willing to help Government in any reasonable measure which will have the effect of preventing crimes of violence but the scope of the present Bill was far wider than the object of Government to establish control over the entire press of the country. No case had been made out for such legislation.

Referring to Clause 3, Sir Abdur said the Independent Party regarded it as much more serious and dangerous than even Clause 4 because Clause 3 gave uncontrolled powers to magistrates to prevent starting of printing presses. This was a great danger to starting of printing presses which were essential for spread of modern civilisation and culture. As for Clause 4 the scope of this Clause was no doubt limited to crimes of violence but the language of even this preventive section was so wide and dangerous. Concluding Sir Abdur pointed out that his Party would not support select Committee motion unless permission was given to the committee to alter the language in such a manner as to limit it to certain specific crimes of violence.—

MODERATE QUOTES GANDHI.

Mr. R. S. Sarma wholeheartedly supported the bill, which, as it was directed against violence, he affirmed, would have received the unstinted support of Gandhiji, if he had been in the Opposition benches.

Mr. B. Das questioned and Mr. Sarma replied by asking Mr. B. Das if Gandhiji had not dissociated himself at the Congress Working Committee from the Karachi resolution about Bhagat Singh. Let the Assembly by supporting the Bill show to the world that the chosen representatives of the people in the Assembly stood for Mahatma Gandhi's gospel of non-violence.

NO NEED FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Bagatram Puri indulged in a critical analysis of the existing law to prove that there was no need for the Press Bill. He expressed surprise that neither the Home Member nor the Law Member had proved that the penal code was in any way inadequate to deal with terrorists. He quoted Sections 177 and 505 of the Penal code and gave several illustrations to show that irrespective of whether there was violence or not resulting from writings in the press, three years' imprisonment and fine to an unlimited extent could be imposed on the offender The framers of the Code had clearly anticipated crimes such as those which the Home Member now intended to prevent. Why even for mutiny there was provison in the Penal Code. Surely the laudation of the Terrorist crimes was included in it. Mr Puri next contended that the present Bill was unworkable and gave illustrations.

ROOT OF TROUBLE.

Mr. Puri next contended that the present Bill was unworkable and gave illustrations proving the comprehensive and dangerous character of the Bill. The root of the anarchist trouble was the discontent in the country due to starvation and, therefore, the ground was fully there for crimes. The newspaper was not required every morning to remind that the people were actually starving and if hotheaded young men happened to go mad and shoot someone after reading an article in a newspaper that people were starving then was Government going to penalise the paper?

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

After lunch Mr. Anwarul Azim spoke at length and somewhat inaudibly, but generally in support of the Bill.

Mr. H. P. Mody generally endorsed the attitude of Sir Abdul Rahim. He joined issue with Mr. R. S. Sarma, and affirmed that those who found themselves unable to support the Bill did not pay less allegiance to the principles and methods of non-violence than Mr. Sarma.

BALLOT AND BULLET

Mr. Mody said that he had the feeling, after hearing Sir James Crerar, Sir George Rainy and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, that the Government members themselves shared the opinion of the non-official benches, that the Bill was of too sweeping a character. At the same time, he agreed with Mr. Ranga Iyer that incitements from platforms were even more dangerous than incitements from the press, but the remedy lay in rousing public opinion in favour of putting down terrorism. "Who knows that even under self-government the terrorist movement might not find expression against nationalists in the same manner as in America," where it was becoming the practice that President's came in by ballot and went out by the bullet? There was, however, no doubt that a section of the press in India was pouring out poisonous stuff which required to be dealt with. But because the present Bill was too sweeping, he hesitated to accord it support, and demanded a measure more reasonable.

Nawab Talib Mehdi supported the Bill out of love for this country. Praise of Bhagat Singh and his comrades after their execution was responsible for many other terrorist crimes, and the speaker felt that the Bill before the House would not only save the lives of many Government officials, but could also save many youngmen from going to the gallows.

CONSULT PUBLIC OPINION

U. Kyaw Mint, opposing the motion, referred to two pro-and-anti-Separationist meetings in Burma, both of which demanded the withdrawal of the Press Ordinance. The speaker failed to see any objection to the motion for circulation and felt it necessary that the public and journalists' organisations should be consulted by the Government before proceeding with the Bill.

REAL ISSUE.

Mr. Studd (Bengal non-official) stated that to impute motives was to evade the real issue. He referred to the meeting in Calcutta after the Garlick murder, which was fully representative and which had demanded definite steps against the section of the press and organisations which indulged in the praise of murder. The issue before the House was promptly to deal with terrorist crimes in the country, and the Government would be failing in their duty if they did not take immediate steps for achieving the object. The present law was only punitive and did not fully meet the situation. They wanted preventive legislation. He contended that the press, through its publications, largely influenced the platform also, and the need for immediate action could not justify the motion for circulation.

CLOSURE AND PROTEST.

Soon after Mr. Studd had resumed his seat, many members, particularly on the Government and nominated benches, demanded closure. Mr. Shahmukham Chetty, who was in the Chair, put the motion for closure to vote. Mr. Amarnath Dutt indignantly remarked that some members had not been given the opportunity to speak. The Deputy President drew attention to rules in this connection and pointed out that 53 members having participated in the three days' debate, he was satisfied that there was no infringement of the rights of debate in putting the closure motion to the vote of the House.

PENAL CODE NOT EFFECTIVE!

The closure motion was accepted by sixty votes against forty-two, after which Mr. Amarnath Dutt left his seat.

Sir James Crerar, winding up the debate, answered Sir Abdur Rahim's question by enunciating the object of the Bill as follows:

"The sole object is to prevent writings which incite or encourage murder or crimes of violence, or which express approval or admiration of murder or crimes of violence, or those who commit such offence. Subject to the effective attainment of this object, the Government's earnest desire was that the Bill should cause as little inconvenience as possible to the press. Government would be ready to consider sympathetically any suggestion that might be made in this respect and in examining any suggestion of this nature, they would apply only the practical test whether its acceptance was consistent with the main object as stated above" (Cheers). Proceeding the Home Member emphasised that the Bill would enable the press to purge itself of its excrescence and make it healthier and stronger and hoped that journalist organisations would bend their energies to this task. Sir James told Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri that the Penal Code was not effective and was being evaded by the appointment of dummy editors. Concluding, he promised to accept all reasonable amendments in the Select Committee.

Mr. Das's motion for circulation of the Bill was rejected by seventy-three votes against thirty-one and the Select Committee motion was carried without division.

THE DIVISION LIST

"AYES".

The following thirty-one members voted for Mr. B. Das's motion for circulation of the Press Bill.—Messrs. P. G. Reddy, Ramakrishna Reddi, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, K. P. Thampan, Syayid Murtuza, Lalchand Navalrai, Amarnath Dutt, Satyaendranath Sen, S. C. Mitra, Rameshwar Prasad, Ranga Iyer, A. Hoon, Mahomed Ashar Ali, Hariraj Swarup, Bhai Parmanand, Jagannath Aggarwal, B. R. Puri, Sardar Harban Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, Pandit Ramkrishna Jha, Messrs. Gayaprasad Singh, B. Das Kumar Gupteshwarprasad, Sukhraj Roy, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Messrs. Phookan, Harbilas Sarda, Jogg, Uppi Sahib, U. Kyaw, Myint and U. Tun Aung.

"NOES."

The following seventy-three voted against the motion:—

Messrs. Mohamed Muazzam Sahid, Elliot, Sir Vasudeva Raja, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs. Anklesaria, Jadhav, Chinoy, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Nawab Naharsinghji, Ishwarsinghji, Sykes, Griffiths, Mody, Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardi, Haji Mohamed Ismail Khan, Messrs. Anwarul Azim, K. Ahmed, Arthur Moore, Studd, Morgan, Kanwar Raghubir Singh, Kunwar Ismail Ali Khan, Mohamed Yamin Khan Sir Mohamed Yakub, Messrs. M. C. Rajah, Sher Mohamed Khan Heathcote, Rafiuddin Ahmad, Dr Dalal, Mian Shah Nawaz, Nawab Talib Mehdikhan, Sheikh Fazl Haq, Messrs. Makhdum Raian Baksh, B. N. Misra, B. L. Rastogi, Maswood Ahmed, S. R. Pandit, Goswami, M. R. Puri, Boag, Tait, Sir George Rainy, Sir James Crerar, Sir George Schuster, Sir Fazli Hussain, Messrs. S. N. Roy, R. S. Bajpai, Howell, Sanjiva Rao, Young, Sir Lancelot Graham, Messrs. Shillidy, Sams, Lal, Parsons, Rama Rao, Todd, Knight, Montgomery, French, Raj Narain Banarji, Qazi Azizuddin Bilgrami, Allah Bakshakhan, R. P. Sahi, Dyer, Hezlet, Leach, Sir Zulficar Ali Khan, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Chaudhury Lalchand, Messrs. Jewahir Singh, S. C. Mukarji, Sarma and Dr. De Souza.—A.P.

NO GOING BACK ON DELHI PACT.

Finance Member And Land Customs Act

AMENDING BILL PASSED

SIMLA, Sept. 16

On the motions of Mr. Shillidy, Sir Lancelot Graham and Sir Fazli Hussain, respectively, the House passed Bills to amend the Indian Mines Act, to extend the powers of the Sheriff of Calcutta, to amend the Indian Succession Act and to amend the Aligarh Moslem University Act.

When Sir George Schuster moved for the consideration of the Bill to amend the Land Customs Act, Mr. B. Das asked for an assurance from the Government that the salt concessions granted under the Irwin-Gandhi agreement would not be jeopardised, and that salt smugglers from Indian States would be adequately punished. Sir George Schuster assured the House that there was no intention of going back on the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement in the matter of salt concessions, but he hoped that there would be no salt smuggling under that agreement. As regards smuggling through Indian States, the Finance Member asked Mr. Das to bring in an amendment if he regarded it as necessary. The Bill was thereafter taken into consideration and passed.

The Assembly was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Have You Sent In Your Entry For Our Pateti Competition?

—:o:—

The Pateti Competition was a one issue affair. If all the correspondents who make enquiries in this behalf would only read the rules more carefully, they will find everything explained clearly.

BACK TO THE OLD RATIO

Motion Lost In Council Of State

MR. DENNING RAISES A BOGEY

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Five non-official resolutions figured on the agenda paper when the Council of State met this morning.

Lady Willingdon was presented in the Viceroy's Gallery for over an hour.

Mr. Ramchandra I.C.S., was sworn in.

Lala Jagadeshprasad moved a resolution asking Government to revise the exchange policy by stabilising it at 16 pence. The mover said that eighteen pence ratio had been a drain on the country's resources. The position had been getting worse during the last few months, and Government had to resort to artificial methods of borrowing money at high rates in order to maintain it. Agriculturists had been very badly hit, and to-day there was no market for their produce. Their lands and cattle were passing out of their hand. He urged in the interests of cultivators who were the backbone of Government, that they should revert to sixteen pence ratio.

Mr. Basu could not agree that all ills of the country could be laid at the door of the ratio. At the same time, the speaker did not think that the financial position of the Government was as sound as it should be.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar supporting the resolution wondered why the Finance Member wanted to prevent flow of Indian capital abroad through amending the Income Tax Law, when the main effect of eighteen pence ratio was to send Indian capital out of the country.

BENEFIT TO FOREIGN INVESTORS.

Mr. Ramsarandas felt Government should have reduced their demand of land revenue etc., by 12 1/2 per cent after eighteen pence ratio. He claimed that foreign investors had benefited to the extent of fifty crores by the new ratio.

APOLOGIA FOR INFLATED RATIO.

Mr. Denning, Finance Secretary, said that The Finance Member had on many occasions stated clearly the policy of the Government and the reasons for the adoption of that policy and the Viceroy in his speech on Monday indicated clearly that this policy was unchanged. Under the Currency Act of 1927, the Government have definite obligations to maintain the exchange value of rupee at one shilling six pence and they intend to use all resources at their command to implement this obligation. Not only this, but His Majesty's Government have also promised financial assistance, if necessary. The significance of this statement is two fold. In the first place His Majestys Government have promised that if necessity arises, they will ask Parliamentary authority for giving financial support to India. The second significant point in this statement is that it will not be possible to introduce proposed constitutional changes, if the financial stability is not assured." Proceeding Mr. Denning said the resolution before the House proposed that they should depart deliberately from financial stability and he doubted if the mover realised fully the effects of his proposal.

Mr. Denning concluded that if the expedient of raising the internal prices by depreciating the value of the currency was adopted, India would have to face all the consequences of loss of her credit which in the end might prove disastrous to the country as a whole.

After Mr. Jagadeshprasad had replied, the resolution was lost by 9 votes to 23.

INDIAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Jagannath Pandit, moving a resolution for the establishment of Commerce Departments in the Provinces, said that the commerce of India was hopelessly disorganised and foreign trade was in the hands of outsiders who drained the country's resources and closed the avenues of employment to the sons of the soil.

Mr. Drake, on behalf of the Government, said that the Government, in 1921, intended to establish branches of the Director of Commercial Intelligence's Office in Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon, but the Inchcape axe fell, and they could not proceed with their scheme. Years later they formulated a much wider scheme and intended to establish Trade Commissionships at different places in the West in addition to trade correspondents. But the same difficulty had arisen once again. They were in sympathy with the resolution, but financial stringency stood in their way.

The resolution, was withdrawn.

RAILWAY BUDGET.

Mr. Hussain Imam, by another resolution urged the presentation of the railway budget in the Simla session of the legislature, as he thought that it would make the September session more interesting and give more time for the discussion of that part of the budget.

Mr. Drake, on behalf of the Government, said that they were in entire sympathy with the resolution, but a technical difficulty in the Government of India Act stood in their way, and unless the Act was revised or amended, they could not accept the resolution. The Government did not think it desirable to approach Parliament for the amendment of the Act when the whole Act was about to be revised.

The resolution was withdrawn.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

Mr. Narayanaswamy Chetty, by another resolution, wanted the Government to take immediates steps effectively to safeguard Indian residents in Burma.

Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary, stated that the situation in Burma was very grave a couple of months ago, but things had improved now. It was natural that communal trouble should raise alarm amongst Indians in Burma, but reports of the wholesale emigration of Indians from that province were untrue. The speaker claimed that Indians in Burma had gained greater confidence now than they had a few months ago. The mover, he said, wanted an assurance from the Government that the interests of Indians in Burma would be safeguarded. He gladly gave that assurance, and said that the Local Government was taking all possible steps to bring about normal conditions in Burma. Not only that but they were trying their best to restore amicable relations between the two communities, which was so essential to the welfare of both Indians and Burmans. The resolution was withdrawn, and the Council rose till 21st September.—A. P.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR

Allegation Against Village Officers

BELGAUM CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO COLLECTOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 15.

Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee has in the course of a letter, which he has addressed yesterday to the Collector of Belgaum drawn the latter's attention to the fact that he (Mr. Joshi) has received complaints from the Congress-workers of Pachapur (in the Belgaum District) that the toddy and liquor licensees of that place are selling toddy and liquor without restriction of time and place and against the rules framed by Government in this behalf.

ALLEGATION AGAINST VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Mr. Josni states that "it is alleged that about the 10th inst. it was detected that a bottle of toddy was being kept for sale in the house of a man against his will, and that the volunteers took the matter to the village-officers and requested them to hold a panchnama and that they refused saying that they could not do so. I further learn that the licensees say that the Collector has given them permission to sell at any time and at any place."

The President of the D. C. C. has further requested the Collector to hold an enquiry in the matter and has expressed his willingness to place all the materials available to the Congress before the enquiring officer.

NO BIDDERS FOR ATTACHED PROPERTY.

In connection with the punitive tax to the extent of Rs. 1210-12-0 imposed on the villagers of Pachapur (in the Belgaum District) under Section 25-A of the Bombay District Police Act for cutting toddy trees belonging to private persons, in the last Satyagraha, it is understood that auction sale of the property which was already attached was to take place recently but that for want of bidders the sales were again postponed for a month more.

MR. THENGADI IN POONA

Maharashtra Congress Committee Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The second meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Working Committee was held on Sunday last. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

(1) To relieve the sufferers of the Ratnagiri on account of floods funds should be collected in all the districts of Maharashtra.

(2) The Committee is also of the opinion that the work of organising the Seva Dal and the boycott of foreign cloth should be taken over by the two members who represent the each district on the Maharashtra P. C. C. one should take to Seva Dal work and the other should look to boycott. Also those members of the Provincial Committee who are on the A. I. C. Working Committee should take up the work of Seva Dal and Boycott.

(3) From 2nd October to 8th October Gandhi Week should be celebrated. The work of Seva Dal and Boycott of Foreign Cloth should be carried with full vigour during the week.

(4) The following members are elected to the Maharashtra Provincial Seva Dal:—Sjt. S. G. Ranade, Sjt. Nasarwanjee, Messrs. V. B. Athale, Sakhvelker, S. V. Inamdar and Smt. Lilavati Munshi.

(5) The following with the right of co-option to form the Women Seva Dal Committee.

Smt. Lilavati Munshi President, Mrs. Gulab Mahatre, Secretary and Sawbhagawatis Gangaben Patel. Natrajan and Yasodabai Bhat as members.

A MEERUT ACCUSED IN POONA.

Mr. Thengadi one of the accused in the Meerut trial who is released on bail on account of bad health has come down to Poona with the families to regain health and stays at Sadashiv Peth. In an interview he said that he was released on bail on account of bad health 2½ months back, on the recommendation of doctors. After the release he took a house at Meerut and the climate there did not suit him. So he was allowed by the officials and he has come down to Poona. He is allowed to be here till 2nd October 1931. He is under the treatment of Doctor Joshi.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Jute shares ruled steady at a decline but only a limited business was put through. In coals a small turnover resulted at steady rates with the exception of Equitables which were weak. In teas a fair business was done at unchanged rates. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 55/9, 4 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1934 93/10 small lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99/2 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-2.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 870.

RRailways.—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 71, Mayurbhanj Railway 50.

Coals.—Bengal 272, Deoli 7-8, East Indian 11-12, Equitable 16-4 Raneegunge 38-4, Standard 30-4.

Jutes.—Albion pref. 103-8, Auckland ordy. 188 small lot, Bombay land ordy. 188 small lot, Bally ordy. 132, Champdany 96, Clive 23, Craig 1-2, Empire 32 small lot, Hooghly ordy. 60-4 small lot, Howrah 37-5, ditto A pref. 103, Kamarhatty ordy. 407, Kankinarrah ordy. 348, Kelvin 548 small lot, Lansdowne 121-8 small lot, Lawrence pref. 103, Naihati ordy. 342 small lot, National 21-2, Northbrook pref. 103-8, Presidency 5-4, Reliance 58, Standard ordy. 300 small lot.

Miscellaneous. — Bengal Iron 1-12, Indian Iron and Steel 4-13, Associated Hotels ordy. 3-2, Bengal Paper ordy. 39-4, Murree Brewery 114.

WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management of CHAND BRAND TEA COMPANY, beg to invite the attention of their numerous customers that they have modified the rates of their various Brands and at the same time have introduced a system of placing GIFT COUPONS inside their tins of 1LB. AND 5LBS. and 1LB. LEAF PACKETS. Please try to collect these Coupons and in exchange you will get valuable gifts, List giving full details will be supplied on receiving 1|2-Anna stamp.

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SAPAT & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

SCATTERED SHORT COVERING.

Rumour About War Debt Moratorium.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled strong during the early part on favourable Liverpool advices and scattered short covering. Prices advanced 19 points but later on reached partially on profit taking

The Liverpool market opened firm on Manchester and local buying. The rumour of War Debt Moratorium extension and also the possibility of Tariffs created a better feeling. New York market opened poor but the improvement that followed later made market steadier.

The second crop estimate of the season, published in Washington on Tuesday, confirmed the first estimate and this fact, after the passing of a critical month, is not without significance. It looks as if a large outturn is assured unless the weather during the next few months is much more than normally unfavourable. In spite, however, of this prospect, the market since the publication of the Bureau has remained steady, and for reasons which are fairly well defined. In the first place the crop is late. Secondly the present level of prices provides no incentive to the farmer to market his cotton quickly and he is further encouraged towards a leisurely marketing by the rapidly spreading contagion of bright ideas for the raising of the price level among the various cotton growing States of America. How very much more convincing the legislation so heroically passed now for the prohibition of cotton planting next season would be if only we were a little nearer the time for that planting. Incidentally the word "prohibition" is not entirely without unfortunate associations in America. We are quite prepared to admit the present dullness of the cotton trade but whether the best way to brighten it is to open up possibilities of bootlegging that is a question upon which one is not at the moment prepared to venture an opinion. State Messrs. Langley and Co.

The biggest "bear" is the crop itself and until hedge selling increases the market will remain short of contracts. Quite when increased hedging can be anticipated it is difficult to say, but, in our opinion it cannot now be long delayed. The farmer himself does not, as a rule, hedge his crop. More usually it is the merchant, who, as he buys in the growing districts sells in the Futures markets, and broadly he will only do this when cotton is available on something approximating a tendering basis. So far, as C.I.F. quotations for American cotton have indicated, this operation has not been possible except on a small scale, and the basis will only weaken when arrivals are sufficient in quantity to force interior prices down to a trading level. With a continuance of the present favourable weather there should be a progressive increase in crop movement and, with a corresponding increase in contracts coming on to the market we cannot see how prices can be maintained and advise sales, particularly on bulges.

In India up to last weekend more than a little anxiety was beginning to be felt regarding the effect on the crop of almost continuous rain over a lengthy period. Not only had actual rainfall been in excess, but in Central India, the Eastern section of the Berars and in the Central Provinces lack of sunshine was having an adverse effect on the plants. Since then, however, a very welcome break and a week of open weather have greatly improved the outlook, and the latest reports are again optimistic regarding crop prospects.

Whether or not the Indian crop can be marketted on our present parity relative to America is a question difficult to answer. In the season 1926/7 about three lacs of bales of American cotton were imported before the parity was adjusted and at the moment there is no reason to anticipate the improvement in American prices which was a helpful feature in that season. On the contrary there is much to be said in favour of a still further fall in prices and an even narrower parity. Although there has been a small enquiry from the Far East, Europe for some time has been quiet and is unlikely to take any interest in Indian cotton until it can be bought at a price much more attractive relative to Americans. Consequently, the immediate future would appear to be little brighter than the immediate past and just as Britain is now getting a dose of the same taxes only worse, so do we appear to be in for a period of the same sort of markets, only worse.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

New York Aug. 14:—

December Highest 6.81 (12-12 p.m.) Lowest 6.71 (2-24 p.m.)

New York Aug. 15.:—

December Highest 6.93 (11.4 a.m.) Lowest 6.81 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market firmer owing to suggested war debt moratorium 5 years.

Liverpool.—Market has a stedier undertone owing to improved political outlook in Great Britain. Purchases are being made on orders from Straddlers. Short interest has increased. Our opinion is that the advance will be checked by hedge selling.

Liverpool.—New York cables, cotton basis rising. Farmers holding.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. (5-08 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market lacks snap; South still holding; do not believe will last; look for sagging market."

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 14th inst. as under:—

9-0 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas and Texas Gulf Coast.

9-30 a.m.:—U.S.A. Mills consumption for August 426,000 bales against 451,000 for July. (Compared with 352,000 in 1930 and 559,000 in 1929).

9-45 a.m.:—Cotton Textiles Figures for August: Sales 80.1 per cent., Shipments 108.9 per cent of production, Stocks decrease 6.9 per cent, Unfilled orders decrease 21.6 per cent.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.:—Memphis cables: Light rains in Alabama. Weather warm.

9-15 a.m.: New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: U. S. sales of cloth past week have undoubtedly been less than production. Mill situation in other countries remains unchanged. Total stock of all cottons in the U. S. including unpicked cotton and based on the last Government estimate of crop is estimated at 21,297,000 bales compared with 20,393,000 in 1926/27.

11 a.m.: Liverpool market advanced on local buying. Scarcity of contracts.

11-30 a.m.: New York cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—In South Central Texas extreme heat causing cotton to open fast, fields white, picking slow.

2-20 p.m.: New York cables: Independent strength, smaller hedges, Washington new efforts encouraging.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 3.83.

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 148-1/2 equal to 3.37.

Difference 46 pts. equal to Rs. 20.

New York May (Close) 735 equal to 3.68.

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 148-1/2 equal to 3.37.

Difference 31 pts. equal to Rs. 14.

Liverpool-New York.—

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 50, May 30 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.	
October	6.66+.12
December	6.88+.13
January	6.99+.13
March	7.19+.14
May	7.35+.13
Middling Spot	6.70+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.	
October	6.66+.10
December	6.89+.11
Middling Spot	6.41+.07

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 15.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing Time.)

October	6.69
January	6.99
March	7.19

New York Noon Call:—

October	6.69
January	7.01
March	7.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 16.

In sympathy with steadier New York advices, our market opened at Rs 148/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. Reports of moratorium influenced some buying by bull operators and prices advanced to Rs. 149/12. However at this level there was heavy unloading by bulls and prices declined to Rs. 147/8.

Liverpool Cotton market opened at a decline of 6 points but it recovered 2 points from the opening level. Our market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	148/4
Oomra D./J.	128
Bengal D./J.	114/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Sept	107.60 plus 0.50
Dec	106.10 plus 0.60
March	107.70 plus 2.40

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Receipts into Bombay

Bombay, Sept. 16.

In full-pressed bales.		Since 1st Sept. 2 days. This year
Khandesh		171
Central India		93
Barsi and Nagar		170
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	...
Berar	176	1,347
Central Provinces		126
Totall Oomras	176	1,907
Dholera		6
N.-W. Provinces	...	...
Rajputana		206
Sind-Punjab		971
Broach		1,277
Coompta & Dharwar	186	573
Westerns-Northerns	155	330
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		87
Persian	52	100
American	...	...
Egyptian and African	186	5,269
Comila, Burma & other sorts		58
Total	755	10,781

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sep. to 11th Sep. Yesterday. This year

In full-pressed bales.		
Europe	125.	10,030
Japan & China	3,600	12,630
Coast Ports	12	2,345
Up-country by Rail		3,933
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,936
Total	3,737	38,874

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	8	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	8	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	10	0
Silver, Ready	44	0	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	0	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	44	2	0

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	Opening	Closing
September		3.62+.09
October	3.58	3.64+.10
November		3.64+.10
December		3.67+.09
January	3.62	3.69+.10
February		3.72+.09
March	3.70	3.76+.09
April		3.80+.09
May	3.79	3.84+.09
June		3.87+.09
July		3.90+.09
August		3.93+.09
September		3.96+.09
Middling Spot		3.80+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.02
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.14
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.26
Oomra, Good	2.72
Oomra, Fully Good	2.82
Oomra, Fine	2.97
Bengal, Good	2.62
Bengal, Fully Good	2.72
Bengal, Fine	2.82
Scinde, Fully Good	2.72
Scinde, Fine	2.82
Scinde, Superfine	2.92

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Sakellaridis, September	5.49
October	5.58
November	5.74
January	5.90
March	6.06
May	6.24
July	6.40
F.G.F., Spot	5.70

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales—

Receipts to date 15-9-31 1931-32 557000, 1930-31 1480000.

Receipts yesterday 15-9-31 1931-32 34000, 1930-31 73000.

Exports to date 15-9-31 1931-32 406000, 1930-31 757000.

Stock at Ports 11-9-31 1931-32 2814000, 1930-31 2106000

Stock at Interior Towns 11-9-31 1931-32 726000, 1930-31 649000

Stock at Liverpool 11-9-31 1931-32 871000, 1930-31 731000.

Visible Supply 11-9-31 1931-32 4926000, 1930-31 3873000

Quantity in Sight 11-9-31 1931-32 684000, 1930-31 1549000

Quantity out of Sight 11-9-31 1931-32 967009, 1930-31 766000.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.

B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 25th September.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Sept./Oct.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 278 1/2.

Banks Selling T T 278 3/8.

Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 810.

Banks Buying D D 927.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 137 5/8.

Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 67 7/8.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 85 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 156 3/8

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 89 1/8.

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.86 15th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/3 16th inst.

Japan/London 2/0 3/8 15th inst.

London/Paris 123.95 15th inst.

London/Belgium 34.95 15th inst.

London/Switzerland 24.91 15th inst.

London/Italy 92.90 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Nominal forward.

Gold £4.4.9 3/4 12th instant £4.4.11 3/8 15th inst.

Silver London Ready 13 1/16 12th instant. 13 15th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 1/16 12th inst. 13 1/16 15th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 12th inst 28 15th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 p.c. 12th inst. 4 3/8 p.c. 15th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 15/16 p.c. 12th inst. 4 15/16 p.c. 15th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.

Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 5 p.c.

Tone:—Good Demand.

TONE OF LONDON SILVER—

Quiet. India bought to cover sales. China sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54/13

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 88-12

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 87/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 64/8

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 93/14

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 78/4

5 per cent. War Loan due 1923-47 Rs. 93

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 94/8.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 99

6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-34 Rs. 97/12

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98/10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/2

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1936 Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65/8

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 84

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 99

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 99

Forward Rates:—18th Sept. settlement.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54/13

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 98/12

Tone of market: Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.

6 months discounts 4 15/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4½ per cent

Call money 6 per cent

One month 5 per cent

Three months 5 per cent

Six months 5 per cent

Tone of money market: Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay. Sept. 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 388 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 13 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 39 per ton.

POWERS OF RESERVE BANK.

Banking Enquiry Committee's Report

SUGGESTIONS FOR BANKING EDUCATION

The following are further recommendations of the majority Report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

A Central or Reserve Bank should be created at the earliest possible date.

The Reserve Bank may be permitted to purchase, sell and rediscount rupee import bills.

The Reserve Bank should be permitted to act as agents for any Indian States that may desire to utilise its services.

The limit of the powers of the Reserve Bank to borrow money should be extended to the amount of the share capital and the Reserve Fund of the Bank.

An all-India Bankers' Association should be inaugurated as early as possible and should include as members the joint-stock banks, the exchange banks, the Imperial Bank of India and the indigenous bankers. There should be two kinds of membership full membership open to banks and bankers enjoying rediscount facilities from the Reserve Bank, and associate membership open to the rest of the banks and bankers.

The existing arrangements under which there are more Exchange Brokers' Association than one at the same centre are undesirable and all engaged in exchange broking should have an association at each centre.

Pending the establishment of the Reserve Bank, it is suggested for the consideration of Government that efforts should be made to obtain more complete statistics for the various classes of banking intitutions and to publish them as early as possible.

The limit for savings bank deposits in the accounts of minors may be raised.

Persons having post office savings accounts should be allowed to operate on these accounts, and to make deposits by means of chequss.

Insurance companies, Indian as well as non-Indian, should be required by law to lodge an initial deposit with Government and to invest, and keep invested, a fixed proportion of their premia funds in approved Indian securities.

Facilities for payment of land revenue by cheques may be extended to taluka sub-treasuries and district treasuries.

All material payments by Government should be made by cheques. The proposals made by the Bengal Committee on the subject are commended for the consideration of Governmest.

All municipalities and other local bodies should be asked to consider the feasibility of making and accepting payment by cheque on account of salaries to some of their employees, and other items of receipts and disbursements.

The formation of National Savings Associations in all provinces is supported in principle.

The passing of a special Bank Act is recommended.

Foreign banks should be brought within the purview of the Act to the extent indicated in the report and provided for in the Act.

Members of the all-India Bankers' Association should be allowed affix to their names the appellation, Member of the Bankers' Association.

In every University there should be some arrangements for the training of students at recognised institutions for the courses of degrees in commerce instituted by them.

The suggestion that arrangements should be made by the Indian Institute of Bankers for University lectures and courses of instruction at different centres in the subjects included in the curriculum of the Institute is commended for the consideration of the Institute.

If it could be arranged, young Indians possessing high qualifications should after they have had a good preliminary training in banks in India, be sent abroad to study advanced banking, especially international exchange and other subjects connected with currency and exchange.

Co-operative educational institutions should be established in each province. The subjects to be studied should include co-operative education, propaganda, progressive farming methods, banking, accountancy, rural economy, marketing methods and rural industry.

There should be an all-India Co-operative College for the higher study of co-operation and allied subjects and research work.

Officers of co-operative, central and provincial banks should have received full training at, and passed the examination of, the co-operative educational institutions mentioned above and this should be an essential condition governing the recruitment of the staff of officers.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P. M.

PAULINE STARKE and WILLIAM COLLIER, Jr.

IN

A ROYAL ROMANCE

ABSORBING ROMANTIC COMEDY OF AN ADVENTUROUS YOUTH WHO STAKED HIS ALL ON A ROMANTIC IMPULSE AND WON LOVE AND A FORTUNE, A FILM REPLETE WITH LAUGHTER, ROMANCE AND THRILLS!

Also

SCREEN SNAPSHOTS AND KRAZY KAT

PATHE CINEMA

COMMENCING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 19TH.

HENRY EDWARDS—CHRISSIE WHITE BERNARD NEDELL

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A MIGHTY AND SPECTACULAR SUPER TALKIE.

Always ask for KERALA'S SOAPS

Toilet and Washing Purest and Best Prices to suit all.

Made in India by Indians.

AGENTS:—P. MUNCHERJI & Co.

10, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ROSE SOAP

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Liverpool Wheat.—

Oct. s.3|9-3|4d. up 1-1|4d.

Dec. 3|11-7|9d. up 1d.

Mar. s4|2-3|8d. up 5|8d.

Chicago Wheat.—

Sept. dol. 48-7|8 up 1|8.

Dec. dol. 50-1|2 up 1|8.

Mar. dol. 53-1|4 unchanged.

London Linseed.—

Sept. £7-8-9—sh. 3|9d.

Argentine Linseed.—

Nov. 10.90 13 up.

Feb. 10.60. 12 up.

Market firm.

London Linseed Oil.—

Oct.|Dec. sh. 12|4 1|2d.—9d.

Jan|Apl. sh. 13|9d.—9d

Market steady.

New York Sugar.—

Dec. 1|34. 3 up.

Mar. 1.37. 2 up.

May 1.42. 1 up.

Market quiet.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—

"Prices advanced on foreign buying and strength of outside markets, but later declined on bear pressure. Closed barely steady."

Linseed Cable:—

"After displaying weakness during the early part of the period under review, prices for this commodity recovered on reports of frost and locusts in the Argentine. A fair amount of trade has passed with purchases in the United Kingdom and on the Continent."

Linseed Oil Cable.—

"Quotations have moved in sympathy with the seed, while there has been a fair enquiry."

Wheat Cable:—

"This market has displayed firmness, there being less pressure to sell."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Berar	176 bales
Compta/Dharwar	186 bales
Westerns/Northerns	155 bales
Persians	52 bales
Egyptians	186 bales
Cotton	755 bales
Wheat	2,440 cwts
Linseed	697 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	45 cwts
Gingellyseeds	315 cwts
Groundnuts	5,180 cwts
Castorseeds	1,977 cwts
Rice	1,663 cwts
Myrabollams	934 cwts
Cottonseeds	2,491 cwts
Mowraseeds	24 cwts
Gram	2,618 cwts
Joowar	4,079 cwts
Maize	17 cwts
Barley	208 cwts
Bajree	395 cwts.
Coal	1,423 tons.

SEPTEMBER 26th

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Have you ever seen a perfectly coloured Film?

NO!

But you haven't seen.

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ITS PERFECTION—PLUS ALL IN NATURAL COLOUR A COLOSSAL SPECTACLE

THE WORLD'S GREATEST GLITTERING, HUMOROUS STUPENDOUS SCREEN TRIUMPH.

TEN SONG HITS

Sixty-four gorgeous color scenes.

The Ziegfeld Follies

AND

EDDIE CANTOR

WHOOPEE

Marks a new Era in Motion Picture Entertainment.

PATHE CINEMA

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-9-31.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every feet of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 16-9-31 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 73.39" Fort 87.05" J. J. Hospital 80.48"

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 84.44" Fort 87.41" J. J. Hospital 92.25".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 49.77" Fort 68.43" J. J. Hospital 54.93".

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REVISION APPLICATION AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS

:o:

M. N. Roy Wants To Consult Meerut Accused:

Bail Application To Be Filed In High Court

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, Sept. 12.

The following application for revision under Section 435 Criminal Procedure Code, against the orders of Mr. W. L. Lewys-Lloyd, Joint Magistrate, dated 2nd and 4th inst. has been made by M. N. Roy:—

The petitioner begs to submit as below:—

That on the 31st August, 1931, the petitioner filed an application to the aforesaid Magistrate, praying that your Petitioner be ordered to be taken in custody to Meerut Gaol as soon as possible, so that your Petitioner be given an opportunity for consulting those who are alleged to be "Conspirators" along with him and his defence may not be hampered.

That the learned Magistrate was pleased to reject the said application of your Petitioner.

That the said order dated 2-9-31 of the learned Magistrate has placed your Petitioner in an awkward position and is not in the interests of justice and fair trial and hence your Petitioner has come in revision before this Court against the said Order.

That on the same date your Petitioner requested the Court in another application that copies of depositions of witnesses and proceedings of the Court be granted free to the accused as was being done in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, but the learned Lower Court was pleased to reject this application as well.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES ON COMMISSION.

That the said order of the learned Magistrate is not in the interests of justice and fair trial and your Petitioner has come in revision against this Order of the learned Lower Court dated the 2nd September 1931.

That on 3-9-31 the Prosecution filed applications for the examination of two important witnesses in Calcutta and your Petitioner filed objections to the said applications in writing, but the learned Lower Court was pleased to disallow the objections of your Petitioner in his Order dated the 4th September, 1931.

That the said Order of the learned Lower Court is not warranted by law and is contrary to the interests of Justice and Fair Trial and hence this Revision against the said Order dated the 4th September 1931.

The Petitioner, therefore, prays that the Orders of the learned Lower Court on the aforesaid matters dated 2-9-31 and 4-9 31 be set aside and the two Prosecution witnesses allowed to be examined on Commission be asked to be present in the Lower Court to give their evidence in the presence of the accused;

Further your Petitioner may be granted permission to see the other alleged conspirators who are undergoing trial at Meerut and Free Copies of depositions of witnesses and proceedings of the Court be granted to your Petitioner.

PETITIONS TO GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In his petition to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, through the District Magistrate, Cawnpore, M. N. Roy prays that in the interests of Justice and fair trial, Your Excellency will be pleased to order the Gaol authorities that all the facilities which the Meerut Conspiracy Case undertrial prisoners enjoy and which your Petitioner has specified in his petition to the Inspector-General of Prisons, the copy of which is submitted with this Petition to Your Excellency, may be granted to your petitioner at an early date, so that your petitioner's defence may not be hampered.

DISABILITIES IN LOCK UP.

The following application was submitted by Mr. M. N. Roy, on the 31st August, 1931 to the Joint Magistrate, Cawnpore, for certain facilities, it was forwarded by the said Magistrate to the Gaol Authorities for consideration:—

"Sir, I beg to bring to your notice that following are the disabilities and limitations from which I suffer on account of which the work of my defence is considerably hampered:—

Restrictions in interviews with persons who are helping me in my defence and without consultation with whom it would be impossible for me to collect materials necessary to enable me to meet the charges of the prosecution.

I am not permitted to be in free contact with lawyers most of whom do not reside in Cawnpore.

I have considerable difficulties in writing letters and I do not know whether all my letters are transmitted.

All the newspapers sent to me from outside are not given to me.

PLEA FOR BETTER FACILITIES.

I may further be permitted to bring to your notice that the undertrial prisoners in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who are being tried for a similar offence are given the following privileges which I submit should be given to me also.

All books and literature necessary for the defence are allowed to the Meerut Conspiracy Case accused and they are provided with every facility for making notes and collecting such materials for their defence as they can in Gaol. In my case, I am not allowed even blank papers in loose sheets for making notes for writing application without the permission of the Gaol Authorities.

The Meerut accused are allowed to use their own typewriters in Gaol. Facilities for interviews in Gaol as well as in Court should be the same in my case as in the case of the Meerut accused.

ONLY SHORT INTERVIEWS.

In my case, my friends and helpers are allowed to interview me in gaol, only on Sundays for 20 minutes and not more than three persons are allowed on any Sunday. In the case of the Meerut accused, interviews are allowed any day in the gaol as well as in Court without any restrictions regarding the number.

That Meerut prisoners are allowed to write as many letters as they like in my case every time I have to apply to the Superintendent first for the permission to write specified number of letters and after the said permission is granted, writing materials are supplied and in practice, I am not allowed to write more than five letters a week.

Communications and interviews with lawyers should be as free and unrestricted in my case as in the case of the Meerut prisoners.

For their personal use, the Meerut prisoners are supplied ice and cigarettes, pankhas and special kitchen at the cost of the Government and in my case these privileges are not allowed at all.

It is, therefore, prayed that the Court be pleased to direct the Gaol Authorities that all the aforesaid privileges and facilities which the Meerut accused enjoy should be granted to me.

APPLICATION TO INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Following application was sent to the Inspector-General of Prisons, U. P., on the 11th instant:—

Sir, in continuation of my previous application regarding facilities for interviews, books, periodicals, etc., I beg to bring to your notice that following are the facilities which the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case under-trials are allowed and which I pray and hope will also be granted to me in the interests of justice and fairness.

In my previous application I have also mentioned my disabilities and limitations from which I suffer, while I am still an undertrial prisoner in this Gaol on account of which the work of my defence is considerably hampered.

The following are facilities allowed to Meerut Conspiracy Case under-trial prisoners:—

All books and periodicals (prescribed or not) published by Comintern, League against Imperialism, C. P. G. B. and such other allied bodies are allowed at their own cost.

Books from other libraries are allowed, but they are to be procured by their friends.

Some newspapers at their own cost are allowed to them such as "Statesman," "Times of India," "Bombay Chronicle," "Leader," "Pioneer," "Manchester Guardian," "New Statesman" and "Berlin Tageblatt."

Typewriters are allowed inside the Gaol to prepare their defence.

Any number of letters are allowed to be despatched and received at their own expense, the Government only contributing -/3/- per week for this purpose.

Any number of interviews are allowed to the Meerut Conspiracy Case accused.

All depositions of witnesses and exhibits are printed and given free to the Meerut Case undertrial prisoners.

AMENITIES IN JAIL.

The Meerut accused are given a bed each and some furniture and bedding including mosquito nets and one light each at night.

They are allowed to sleep in the Barrack compound except in the winter months.

They are allowed to walk out of the compound for exercise in the morning and evening out of the Barrack compound in a particular place. They are given Rs. 75 yearly for clothing. The cut and material being according to their own choice.

They are given one tooth paste a month, one tooth brush in three months, one cake of bath soap every fortnight, one bar of washing soap a month and one boot polish in two months.

They are allowed to use their own shaving instruments.

Clothes are washed by convicts, but may be sent to outside laundries.

Smoking is allowed to them inside the barrack.

A boiler is supplied to them for hot water in winter and pankhas are put by outside labour and ice is allowed to them in hot season.

They are allowed -/12/- per day. They have the option to buy any eatable of their likings out of this sum.

Out of this sum of -/12/- they can transfer -/4/- per day for lunch at Court.

General convicts are at their disposal to work for them and cook for them separately from the Gaol kitchen in their compound under their supervision and directions.

They are treated medically by outside specialists such as eye Specialist, etc., and eye glasses and teeth, etc., are supplied to them at Government cost.

They are allowed to supplement food and clothing at their own expense from the money deposited at the Gaol Gate.

I hope you will be pleased to direct the Gaol Authorities that all the aforesaid privileges and facilities which the Meerut accused enjoyed should be granted to me.

LEAVE TO INSPECT 1924 RECORDS.

ROY'S DEFENCE COUNSEL'S APPLICATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, Sept. 12.

Mr. Iqbal Krishna Kapur, Defence Counsel for Mr. M. N. Roy, applied to Mr. Islam Nabi Khan, Officiating City Magistrate, to inspect the 1924 Case and other records yesterday thus:—

"We want to inspect the records of the above case, i.e., the old file of 1924 and the new file. We therefore request you to kindly allow us to inspect the record. As the file is a very large one, we may ge permitted to inspect the same in two days consecutively.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Magistrate, Mr. Islam Nabi Khan, passed following order:—

"Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad is to arrange for the inspection of the records in the presence of some responsible officials.

(Sd.) Islam Nabi Khan.
11/9/31.

It will be remembered, Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad is the Special Public Prosecutor in the case. The Defence Counsel could not inspect the records yesterday, in consequence of this order.

Bail application in the High Court is also about to be filed.

DISCOURTESY TO BRAJESH SINGH.

OBJECTS TO HIS SITTING.
(From Our Own Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, Sept. 11.

Much dissatisfaction is prevalent in Cawnpore due to the treatment meted out by Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, District Magistrate of Cawnpore, to the general public.

Yesterday, Kunwar Brajesh Singh of Kalakankar, Joint Secretary of the local M. N. Roy Defence Committee, came all the way from Lucknow, to interview Mr. Roy, in connection with his case, Sjt. Harinarnathji Shastri, the General Secretary, being ill.

The local gaol authorities have been asked by the District Magistrate not to allow any interviews without his permission, not even on Sundays. So, Kunwar Saheb had to go to the District Magistrate's residence. There he sent his slip giving his name and the object of his visit to Capt. A. W. Ibbotson. His orderly showed him a lengthy typed notice, giving out the restrictions imposed upon the people seeking an interview with the Collector.

Then he was called in. As usual he took his seat in one of the office chairs. The Collector got infuriated and said, "I did not ask you to sit down in my office."

Kunwar Brajesh Singh asked: "Should I remain standing all the time?"

Capt. Ibbotson:—"Yes, think you are in Court."

Mr. Singh:—"Alright. But what about my interview with Mr. Roy?"

Mr. Ibbotson:—"Are you Mr. Roy's relation?"

Mr. Singh:—"No."

Mr. Ibbotson:—"Are you his legal counsel?"

Mr. Singh:—"No."

Mr. Ibbotson:—"Then, I cannot allow you an interview with Roy."

Mr. Singh:—"But I am the Joint Secretary of Roy's Defence Committee and I am looking after his defence, as the Secretary is ill."

Mr. Ibbotson:—"I have nothing more to add. Good-bye!"

It will be rembered, similar treatment was meted out by him B. Narain Prasad Arora, President of the Town Congress Committee of Cawnpore and Dr. Jawaharlal Rohatgi on July 20th last, when they waited on him in deputation, asking for a modification of his order under Section 144 prohibiting public meetings and processions, for the celebration of the annual Tilak Jayanti, on August 1st last, by the Congress Committee.

It is learnt, Roy is appealing against these orders of restrictions imposed upon him.

It is further learnt that the District Magistrate has withheld his telegram to the British Trade Union Congress as well as six out of the seven letters he wrote to be sent out.

MAZDOOR SANGH.

Ajay Kumar Ghosh of the Lahore Conspiracy case, was elected President, with Messrs. B. Verma and Ramlal as Secretary and Treasurer respectively, of the newly started labour organisation the Mazdoor Sahayak Sangha, Cawnpore.

Future Of Cotton Prices.

:o:

WORLD PURCHASING POWER VERY LOW.

Investors Will Not Touch Cotton.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., in their report dated New York August 13 state that the sharp break of approximately dollars 7 a bale which followed the publication of the Department of Agriculture's initial crop estimate of the season carried prices to the lowest levels recorded on the New York Cotton Exchange since 1900. The official indication of 15,584,000 bales was far above expectations. Added to the carryover, it points to a total supply for the next twelve months of about 24,500,000 bales, the largest on record. This figure is particularly bearish in comparison with last season's world consumption of American cotton which, according to Colonel Hester, amounted to 11,045,000 bales. No reasonable increase in the world's mill demand this season, and no possible decrease in the size of the growing crop can apparently prevent a burdensome surplus.

For the past four years the Crop Reporting Board has been commendably accurate in its crop forecasts, and there is no good reason for assuming that this year its figures will prove to be misleading. Weather conditions throughout the South since the beginning of this month have been mostly favourable and, in consequence, cotton continues to make satisfactory progress. The present high condition of the crop, despite the material reduction in the use of fertilizer this year, is attributed in part to the well distributed rainfall which enabled the plants to obtain the maximum amount of benefit from such fertilizer as was applied.

The instability of prices in conjunction with the unfavourable character of economic conditions throughout the world continues to restrict the demand for actual cotton and cotton goods. According to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York sales of standard cotton cloths during July were 17.8 per cent. less than production. European trade advices are equally discouraging, and even in Japan stocks of yarn and cloth are said to be accumulating. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports having heard that it is the intention of Russia to sell a large quantity of home-grown cotton to France and that liberal offerings are already being made. This tends to complicate a situation which from the view-point of American exporters is already made difficult by the fear that the Stabilisation Corporation may sell a large part of its holdings to Germany in the near future.

The market lacks a definite trend at the moment, traders being deterred from taking an aggressive bearish attitude by the price, and possibly by recollections of President Hoover's recent strictures on short sellers, while the fact that the crop is beginning to move discourages buying.

Were world conditions similar to those existing in 1926-27, when a decline to around the 12-cent level was followed by a prolonged advance due to trade speculative support, optimism regarding the future of the domestic staple might be justified, but whereas in the season referred to world purchasing power was high and cotton offered an outstanding investment opportunity, the reverse is now the case. The trade have no incentives for accumulating stocks of raw material under present conditions, and seem likely to maintain a hand-to-mouth policy of buying, while investors have shown comparatively little interest in cotton since the Farm Board agencies began their "stabilising" operations.

On account of the low level to which prices have fallen, farmers will probably be reluctant sellers and many of them may delive their cotton to a co-operative association, or hold part of it, if either of which evenis hedging pressure would be reduced. However, we do not see how present prices can be maintained during the height of the movement, and we favour sales on all rallies.

As we go to press, we learn to the Federal Farm Board's suggestion that producers should destroy one-third of the growing crop by plowing up every third row. This proposal only serves to accentuate the bearish aspects of the supply situation and the straits to which the Farm Board has been reduced. As there are no means of enforcing its acceptance, we doubt if it will bring about any appreciable reduction in the supply, and we see no reason to change our opinion concerning the future course of prices.

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—:o:—

"LOOKING FOR BREAD, NATIVES HAVE BEEN GIVEN A STONE"

A Johannesburg correspondent writes to the "New Statesman and Nation":—

The Native Africans before the Joint Committee on East Africa have spoken in England and revealed, in the words of "The New Statesman and Nation" an "Articulate Africa." Meantime in the older South Africa the fight now developing for the recognition of such opinion is peculiarly difficult. In the Union, thanks to mission schools and to long contact with Europeans, there is a far larger class of articulate, educated natives capable of speaking on what concerns them; but even well-disposed South Africans, so long used to giving orders, are genuinely unable to see that Native opinion matters. A good many more, unwilling to admit the inevitable, are bent on "safeguarding" white interests at any cost. Ministers themselves fare either too preoccupied to know or show that they do not want to know and hear what Natives are thinking. Lack of a sense of responsibility and co-operation amongst Natives—partly due to long years of repression and to inexperience—and the internal dissensions of such bodies as the African Congress, a rather distracted political organisation, and the I.C.U., a Trade Union with two if not three rival branches, strengthen the assumption that since Natives obviously do not know what they want they must put up with what is given them—or not given. Neither is there any chief, or body of chiefs, in a position to speak for the Natives of South Africa as a whole. The result is a sense almost of frustration on the part of the Natives, and a feeling among their leaders that, if the Government were deliberately bent on provoking antagonism, they could hardly do other than they have been doing.

HERTZOG GOVERNMENT'S HALF-HEARTED POLICY.

There has lately been a long series of shocks. By an Act of 1920 the Smuts Government instituted an annual conference with selected Native chiefs and leaders. But in 1926 the first year of General Hertzog's Native Bills, this body roundly condemned the whole series of them out of hand, and the Conference, which is called at the sole discretion of the Government, appeared to die. In the course of last year the Minister was shamed at last into protesting (as he did without further committing himself) that the Conference had not, as was alleged, been abandoned. So, with barely three weeks' notice, a Conference was summoned to meet in Pretoria on December 9th, 1930, with a slender agenda of the Government's framing, with no time or material to prepare for adequate discussion of the Government's long promised "new Native policy," and little even for the petty irritations of ordinary Native administration.

Some four years ago the Prime Minister's Native Bills were sent to a large Select Committee, which includes of course a few Cape members with some Native constituents, and which has been reappointed each session, and continued to sit as a Commission behind closed doors through the recess. Recently it has once more reported vague and unspecified "progress," especially with the "piece de resistance," the measure for emasculating the Cape Native franchise, and asked leave to continue to sit, at last presumably to present the country, and the Natives, with a "fait accompli," an "agreed" policy—agreed, that is, so far as the dominant Europeans are concerned.

PROCRASTINATION.

Meantime an Economic Commission has been sitting for a year, in public this time, to take evidence affecting more especially urban conditions and the flight of Natives from "Reserves" and farms to the towns. But though the remedy of Native grievances is admittedly overdue, the deliberations of the Commission with those of the Select Committee are one more plausible excuse for deferring all remedial legislation, however necessary. Even this consideration did not prevent the Government from introducing, though mercifully it ay have shamed them into delaying, a Servise Contract Bill blatantly designed to improve the farmers' "control" over Native servants. Another ominous decision, therefore, seems to justify the jibe of a critic that so far as the Economic Commission's Report is concerned, "its pigeon-hole is already prepared!" Early in the Session it was announced that the save a matter of £50,000 the Government had regretfully decided to abandon plans for the taking of the census due this year "so far as Natives were concerned"—and this while the Evonomic Commission gropes in the dark after the facts e.g., about Native migration, which only a census can supply. An efficient census might indeed rather drown the cry, which served so well at the last election, that since the blacks are increasing so fast as to threaten to "swamp white civilisation" by sheer weight of numbers, measures must be taken to safeguard white domination!

SINISTER DEVELOPMENTS.

The belief that such safeguarding is the real aim is strongly ter political developments. The European electorate has been raised at a blow from something under 400,000 to probably well over 800,000, subsequent steps presently ensuring that the purely Native vote in the Cape should remain at the present total of about 16,000. Doubling the white vote in perhaps a dozen constituencies where at present the Native vote is calculated to exclude the Nationalist by a matter of only one or two hundreds might be thought triumph enough. But there was an anomaly. It was obviously unjust that, while Europeans in the Free State and Transvaal enjoy adult suffrage, their fellows in the Cape, "poor whites" to wit, should have to pass a property and education test. In the Session just ended, therefore, to make doubly sure, this trifle has been adjusted. Henceforth Europeans in the Cape, male and female, will escape the test designed originally for Natives. But for both coloured men and for pure Natives—though years ago the Prime Minister himself declared that the coloured people at least were part of us, and exempt from "segregation," political or other—the test will remain. Finally, a provision has been slipped into an electoral Act requiring would-be registered voters (coloured or Native obviously) to appear in court "in person" to answer objections to their educational qualifications. It is open, therefore, for party agents, who will not be slow to take the chance, to send in whole lists of ojections compelling coloured voters to come any distance, sacrificing probably several days' pay, on pain of losing their votes altogether.

INCREASE IN NATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT.

Meantime Ministers seem deliberately to blind themselves to the way in which, above all, their administrative indiscretions are at once crystallising Native opinion and inflaming what already exists to the point of real danger. Where so few Natives are in fact in sight of qualifying for the vote, subtle schemes for rigging the electorate might pass with little notice. But the colour bar on the mines and the now well-established policy of meeting white unemployment by giving preference to "civilised" labour on the railways and in public works are creating a new and incalculable amount of Native unemployment which is ignored as if it were no concerns of the Government. Worst of all, however, are the pass laws, repeatedly condemned by experienced officials as at once irrigating and ineffective feeble as a protection and means of identification, and useless as a curb on really lawless Natives, who easily provide themselves with all the forged passes they require. Young, raw and inexperienced lads are the first victims, haled off in thousands, at considerable expense, to learn crime and vice in prison. But all Natives alike are sufferers, being subjected to unconselonable delays, waiting on the convenience of employers or of pass-issuing officials; even educated individuals are liable, with the herd, to be stopped at sight by tactless policemen and required to show exemption papers, or failing such, employment passes or "specials" (after curfew), or tax receipts, or all or any of these. Not long ago, nor for the first time, the responsible Minister admitted that reform was contemplated, adding, however, that he could not ove in advance of (white) opinion on the matter. On top of this admission he had the temerity, or folly, in the last weeks of the session to sponsor a Native Taxation Bill which empowered the pass-hunting police to demand, at sight, tax receipts for no fewer than five years at a time—tax defaulting being a criminal offence. Only a vigorous protest from the Opposition induced him to allow the receipt for any one year to excuse those for earlier years.

"PASS" LAW EXTENDED TO NATIVE WOMEN.

Worse has followed. Looking for bread Natives have indeed been given a stone. For years there has been uneasiness at the influx of women and girls in to the still predominanty masculine urban areas, and demands for more effective "control." About 1925 an attempt was made, amid bitter Native outcry to subject women, who have hitherto been exempt, to the curfew regulations. The Supreme Court, however, intervened on a technicality and the women escaned the inquisition of the police whom, rightly or wrongly, the Native intensely distrust. Meantime one of many amending Acts has remedied a former omission, and on May 22nd a new curfew regulation appeared in an obscure page of the Government "Gazette." And now, with the shortest of notice, since June 1st the hated "pass" law, so far from being "reformed," has been extended to Native women found on the streets of the Rand after 10 p.m. The beginning, let alone the end, of the indignation felt by the bewildered Natives has not yet begun to manifest itself. The latest news suggests that this blow has fallen, not by intent so much as by sheer administrative incompetence, such being the deference paid by the Union Government to the writing on the wall of the newly "Articulate Africa."

R. T. C. PROSPECTS.

The "Spectator's" Analysis.

"The "Spectator," London, wrote the following leading article in its issue of Aug. 22. It was written on the assumption that Mahatma Gandhi would not be going to London:—

The delegates to the Round Table Conference have sailed from India, and Mr. Gandhi is not with them. Even should he make one of his last minute devisions, it would now be impossible for him to arrive in London in time for the opening session, at which, therefore, Congress will not be represented.

From many points of view this is a fact which we in Great Britain must regret, but not, in our opinion, on the side of responsibility for the fact itself. The correspondence between Lord Willingdon and Mr. Gandhi has been published for the world to see, and we do not think that anyone can accuse the Viceroy or the Government of unfairness or discourtesy in these dealings. They have merely refused to make a pretence of relinquishing the responsibility, which ultimately they cannot lay aside, for the maintenance of law and order. Mr. Gandhi himself admits that in the administration of the Delhi Pact the Government has not made the situation intolerable, and if the principal leader of Congress can admit so much, it is surely as good as a complete acquittal from a more impartial judge. The fact is that the news of the world agricultural depression has at last begun to percolate into the Indian countryside, and even the peasant no longer blames the Government for all the ills from which e is undoubtedly suffering. From all reports Mr. Gandhi would now find it very difficult to rouse wide enthusiasm for a further campaign of civil disobedience, and the report on the trade of the Bombay Presidency makes it clear that in any normal year even the boycott of foreign cloth could not have had the success which it in fact had. The rank and file of Congress, therefore, ae nota nxious to see the campaign reopened, and there has even been criticism in Nationalist quarters of Mr. Gandhi's refusal to go to London. The regret and disapproval which his decision has roused in more reason able Indian quarters is universal and outspoken.

In this regret we share, because the absence of Congress participation in the Conference will encourage the reactionary elements. However we may argue about the importance of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party, it is at least true that they represent the largest articulate block of Indian opinion, and their attitude is therefore the best available indication of what India in general will think of a particular solution. The presence of the leaders of this party here in London would have served to rouse opinion in this country to the rtalities of the situation, and to strengthen the Indian Liberals in their resistance to the extremists here. What the principal reality of the situation is we have repeatedly explained in these columns. It lies in the fact that India as a whole desire nothing less than complete control of her own destinies, and that anythi g which interferes with that, at least if the interference comes from Great Britain, endangers the relations of India with the rest of the British Empire, and makes the retention of India within the Empire less and not more likely. Some safeguards, for minorities, for the defence of the frontier and for Indian credit will indeed be necessary, but every such safeguard is a danger, not to India but to ourselves. In our own interests we should see that they are as small as is consitent with our responsibility to those safeguarded.

There are two other matters which threaten in greater or less degree the success of the Conference. One is the communal question, and the other is the hesitation of some of the Princes. On the communal question there is little that can usefully be said until we see in what mood the delegates reassemble. It is probable that the situation in India, where recent rioting has almost all been communal rather than nationalist, will render communal electorates inevitable. The question is whether the various parties can be brought to agree on the figures. Here the British delegates can play an important part as mediators, and while we should strongly regret any step which would make them responsible for the nature of the solution, it is also to be remembered that the 'role' of mediator is not merely passive but active, and includes the making of suggestions. The part which was played by the British delegates at the first part of the Conference encourages the hope that this 'role' will be ably filled.

Much has recently been made in the Press of the disagreement between some of the ruling Princes and their apparent hesitations about the implications of the step which they are taking. We do not regard this as a very important phenomenon. It is natural that the Princes, having made a supremely generous and statesmanlike response to the feeling of the rest of India, should afterwards be somewhat alarmed at what they had done. In our opinion it was the response, and not the subsequent hesitation, which denoted their true feeling. The hesitation, we believe, is more as to the proper machinery to ensure the co-operation of the Princes with British India than as to the need for such co-operation. Here again it may fall to British statesmen to compose the differences. Should they succeed in doing so, in this case or in the communal question, they will be rendering the greatest possible service, not only to India, but to the British Empire, and to all the countries surrounding the Pacific, to whom the outcome of this Conference may mean the difference between centuries of disquiet and lasting peace.

ABUSE OF SEC. 144 IN THE COUNTRY.

—:o:—

Assembly Rejects Gaya Prasad's Motion To Take Bill To Select Committee.

TATAS AND AIR MAIL SERVICE

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Non-official attendance was thinner than ever during the last few days when the Assembly met today. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Deputy President, was in the Chair.

At question-time, Sir Fazil Hussain informed the House that the Cape Town Conference had been arranged and would be held between the 14th and 15th January next year.

SIMLA ECONOMIES.

The Home Member informed the House that the period of the stay of Government in Simla varied to a certain extent from year to year, owing to the exigencies of work. There was no intention at present to make any change in the existing practice. He was unable to give information as to which offices would be moving up to Simla next year in full strength and what offices in reduced strength. The question of reducing the staff which came up to Simla, had been raised by the Retrenchment Committee and would be examined by the Departments concerned.

TATA AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Shillidy stated that Government were considering the financial effects of the latest scheme of the Tata and Sons, Limited, for the establishment of air mail service from Karachi to Bombay and Madras with contemplated ultimate extension to Colombo on the condition that they would be given a monopoly of air mail carriages, on this route for 10 years at certain rates. The practicability of the rates proposed under the terms of the Universal Postal Convention was being examined. But, future prospects could not be given, until Government had reached a decision on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

ALL-EMBRACING SECTION 144.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh moved reference to Select Committee the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, opinions on which had been received since the Delhi Session. The object of the Bill is to see that no order should be made by a magistrate under Section 144 of the Code, so as to restrict the right of any person to convene, attend or take part in public or political meetings, unless the magistrate finds on evidence duly recorded that such a direction is necessary to prevent obstruction or injury or annoyance or danger to human life or disturbance to public tranquillity or riot or affray. No such order, if made "ex parte," is to remain in force longer than 48 hours.

BURMA COMMISSIONER'S IMPERTINENCE.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh drew pointed attention to the fact that the opinion received were almost wholly from local Government and officials and said that his apprehensions had turned out to be true. He asked the Home Member, the names and the number of non-officials consulted. Opinions so far received on the Bill were distinctly antagonistic to the Bill. Some High Courts had gone out of their way to criticise. After all, he asked, what was the question of policy. One of the Judges in the U.P. had at least conceded that the existing law was open to abuse. In Bihar and Orissa almost all the Bar Associations favoured the Bill. He took exception to the language used by a Commissioner of a Division in Burma attributing motives to him.

OFFICIAL OBJECTION.

Mr. Dyer (Official), Central Provinces, pointed out how the Bill was impracticable and placed difficulties in the way of Executive authorities in the maintenance of peace.

OFFICIALS WHO FAILED.

Mr. Yamin Khan alluded to the Cawnpore Riots Enquiry, where witnesses blamed officials for not taking timely precautions to put down the trouble.

Mr. Gayaprasad: Did any witness suggest use of Section 144?

Proceeding, Mr. Yamin Khan emphasised that many heads had been saved from being broken because of Section 144.

ABUSE OF LAW MORE DANGEROUS.

Mr. A. Hoon said that the mischief done by the abuse of law was more dangerous than that done by a few private people. There was no intention to curtail the power of the Magistrate under the Bill, as the provision for 'ex parte' orders would remain.

Mr. Azhar Ali held that the Bill proposed safeguards regarding the exercise of power by the District Magistrates, who, for all practical purposes, promulgated orders under Section 144 on reports made by the police.

"NECESSARY EVEN UNDER SWARAJ."

Mr. Leach (Burma Official) opined that the Bill had been loosely worded. He stated that if the mover mistrusted the subordinate Magistracy, he could move an amending Bill to confine the power to District Magistrates alone. The present state of India reqired the provision of such powers in the penal law of the country. The speaker quoted the opinion of an Indian lawyer who held that Section 144 would be required even under Swaraj.

FULFIL FUNDAMENTALS OF ORDINARY LAW.

Mr. Lalchand Nawalrai, supporting the motion, said that the Bill did not touch the powers of the Magistracy, but only the method of using those powers. If the Government wanted to give the order the colour of a judicial order, they must also fulfil the fundamentals of ordinary law.

Mr. Montgomery (Bombay Official) claimed that the Bill would not achieve the desired object.

Mr K. Ahmed urged that politics was not the only game in the country and there were other and wider interests also which required protection. Section 144 was a preventive measure and secure such protection to peace-loving people of the country.

"STOOD THE STRESS OF TIME".

Mr. Brook Elliot (Madras non-official) admitted that theoretically the opposition was in the right, but in practice they were wrong. The House should remember how many riots had been prevented by the timely operation of Section 144, which had stood the stress of time.

SIR J. CRERAR OPPOSES.

Sir James Crerar, opposing the motion, said that opinions collected on the Bill were overwhelmingly against the measure and the House should be guided in their judgment by those opinions.

BILL WAS NECESSARY.

Mr. Gayapershad Singh, replying to the debate, reminded the Government of their arguments on the Press Bill in regard to the loose language of his measure. He said that members would remember it when they voted on the Press Bill to-morrow. So long as the judiciary was not separated from the executive when dealing with political cases, there would be conscious or unconscious bias in the minds of the Magistracy. For this purpose his Bill was necessary.

The House rejected the motion for a select committee without division, and rose till to-morrow.—A. P.

ROY DEFENCE COMMITTEE HAMPERED

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

No visitors even Defence Committee members were now allowed to interview Roy except lawyers and relatives the latter with difficulty Kunwar Brajesingh was insulted by Cawnpore District Magistrate and asked to think that he was in Court and remain standing in his bungalow office.

Roy's case will now be heard in jail and not even the facilities of an ordinary undertrial are provided Letters from Roy to friends are withheld. Even telegram to the British Trade Union Congress was stopped. The Defence Committee is totally cut off.

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Zam-Buk GROWS NEW SKIN.

MODERNISED REORGANISATION OF INDIA'S INDIGENOUS BANKING

(Continued from Page 6.)

has only to appreciate the fact that this institution has played the most dominant part in the country's finance since 2000 B.C., embracing as it does even the remote Vedic and the Buddhist Period, and that it has stood the ravages of time in spite of convulsions in our political history, to understand that the foundations on which it rests are well and truly laid. If Indigenous Banking has not moved with the times during the past century, the fault lies more with the circumsances which brought in outside institutions in conflict with it on unequal lines.

CASTES OR GUILDS OF INDIGENOUS BANKERS.

In conformity with the peculiarity of our social structure, handed down to us for generations, indigenous banking is mostly confined to certain castes, the most prominent of these being the "Vaishyas", the "Jains", and the "Marwadis" (who are settled all over India), the "Nattukkottai Chettis" in the Presidency of Madras, the "Khatris" and "Auroras" in the Punjab, and the "Multanis" in Sind, Gujrat, and in the North-West as well as the United Provinces. As to the nature of the work they do, the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee's Report itself gives us an inkling, which has been reflected in the reports of other important provinces such as that of Bengal, Madras and the United Provinces. They state that "the indigenous banker performs all the principal functions associated with modern banking, except that he does not allow cheques to be drawn on customers' accounts. He receives call-money, short-term deposits and fixed deposits, keeps current accounts as well as deposit accounts, makes payments to the account holder personally and honours his written orders conveyed by letter. He gives advances, loans on security or on personal credit, either as overdrafts on current accounts, or as call-money, or for short or long periods. He discounts and accepts "hundreds" or bills for collection and gives "hundis" or drafts for purposes of private or trade remittance. Thus he carries on a very large amount of inland exchange business through a network of offices and agencies, being in many an outlying part of the province the only agency for the transmission of funds. A remarkable feature of the indigenous banking system is the banker's close personal touch with the customer. He knows the history of the family of the borrower and the details concerning his business and financial position. This renders it easy for him to determine whom to accommodate and to what extent. Again, after giving a loan he is in a position to watch the borrower's transactions wih a closeness denied to the modern organised banks." It may be added that cheques are allowed to be drawn and pass books are issued by many of these indigenous banks.

CULTIVATION OF "BANKING HABIT."

The above advantages in general and particularly the close touch and association of the indigenous banker with individual members of society on the country side and villages, is one which a joint stock bank, even with a branch office planted at one of these centres can never expect to enjoy. The cultivation of banking habit among all and sundry in a huge country like India where millions of rupees are said to be lying idle with the traditional banker can only be appreciated by a student of economics. The hoarding habit with which our masses are credited may be an exaggeration, but it cannot be denied that a country with a ppoulation of three hundred and fifty millions, however poor, if it is encouraged to save, the addition to the total capital available yearly for the purpose of finance would be substantial. At present in absence of organised effort in that direction, the same is wasted on luxuries. English history affords a parallel, because there also the early bankers were private bankers, carrying on their business at different centres. They are credited with having taken the most leading part in encouraging the banking habit among the people of that country. Cheque books were first introduced in England by the private bankers of London, which, no doubt, stimulated current account operations in a large way. Ultimately, these private bankers were absorbed by joint stock banks and even after such absorption they largely helped the growth and development of these banks by serving both on the management and the directorate of these institutions. Our indigenous bankers, if properly encouraged and organised, would also prove to be of great help in the work of building up Indian Banking Institutions on large lines and thereby accelerating the pace in our mach towards our goal of bringing the bulk of Indian banking income into Indian hands.

(To be continued).

VERAWAL DISPUTE SETTLED AT LAST

Satisfactory To Both Parties

(From Our Correspondent.)
RANPUR, Sept. 15.

News have been received of a full final settlement having been reached between the Junagadh State and Veraval Prabhas Hindus in connection with the Verawal murders. The State orders are to be issued shortly.

It will be remembered provisional settlement was reached at Veraval between Captain Williams, representing the Junagadh State and Mr. Amratlal Sheth representing the Veraval Prabhas Mahajan. Some hitches were however reported to have come in the course of the final settlement. The Junagadh State, therefore invited Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas to help them in this matter.

BOMBAY KNIGHT.

Sir Purshotamdas accompanied by Seth Haridas Madhavji reached Junagadh on Sunday last. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth and Pandit Anandpriya, as also representatives of Hindu Mahajans. All over the Junagadh State were there.

After protracted discussions and negotiations final settlement was completed in the small hours of this morning. The settlement is believed to have given satisfaction to both sides.

Burma Separation Embroglio

SIMLA(Sept. 13.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly discussed the report on financial settlement between India and Burma. Mr. J. C. Nixon, Joint Secretary, Finance Department, was present.

It was staated that the Burma Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference recommended, in regard to the financial settlement between India and Burma, that "when the case had been thoroughly explored by the experts of the two Governments, the statements prepared by these experts should be laid before the Standing Finance Committees of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Burma Legislative Council respectively.....".

The Memorandum on the subject prepared by Sir Henry F. Howard, on behalf of Burma, and Mr. J. C. Nixon, on behalf of India, was laid before the Committee, and a copy of it would be found in the Library of Legislative Assembly. The Government of India asked Mr. Nixon to expand the considerations which were in his mind in connection with paragraph 31 of the Memorandum dismission the possibility of a debtor and creditor historic account between the Government of India and Burma.

Cricket At Manmad

(From A Correspondent.)
MANMAD, Sept. 12.

A one-day cricket match was played between the G. I. P. Indian high school and the Chalisgaon High School on 12th instant in which Chalisgaon was defeated by 29 runs.

Chalisgaon took the first knock nd hit up 69 runs. Mokashe and Kamat contributed 20 and 23 runs respectively. The Manmad High School made 98 runs. Dani scored 52 runs.

The following were the scores:
Chalisgaon:—Pimpleker 5, Naik 0, Mokashe 20, Shaik 9, Shukla 0, Subnis 3, Kamat 23, Sunt 1, Deshpande 1, Shimpi 0, Sadik 0, extras 7, total 69.

Manmad: Jdhaw 7, Shaik 0, Suryawanshi 10, Dani 52, Salvi 6, Dengle 2, Telangu 0, Joshi 1, Gadkari 2, Shaik J 2 not out, Pawar 0, extras 16, total 98.

SENSATION GABRAHA MURDER CASE

Accused Given Long Sentences

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

The much awaited judgment in the most important Riot Case known as Gabraha Multiple murder case was delivered to-day by Mr. H. J. Collister, District and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, convicting 12 of the 30 Hindu accused to different terms of imprisonment, Kalloo to 15 years and 7 years under Sec. 302-115 and 10 years under Sec. 307 the sentences to run concurrently while 5 years under Sec. 201 to run consecutively. Pearcy Murli and Sohan to 12 years each seven years under Sec. 302-115 and 5 years under Sec. 201.

Mahadeo Gulab Pannoowa and Laloo to 8 years each, five years under Sec. 302-115 and 3 years under Sec. 201.

Kunjbehari Bhikhari and Dinaiyan 5 years each under Sec. 201.

Chowdry Bahadursingh to 2 years under Sec. 147-109. The remaining 18 were released.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET AT KARACHI

Muslims Beat Hindus

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

In the second match of the Sind Pentagular Cricket Tournament, Mohomedans defeated Hindus by two wickets 208 runs. Only one innings being played by both sides. Mohomedans who had played whole of the Sunday and continued, to-day, retired at 12/30 p.m. to-day, scoring 294 runs for 8 wickets. Hindus who batted next broke down for short time, their best batsmen being out soon one after another only for 76 runs, Ill luck seemed to have overtaken them. The following is the score:—

MOHOMEDANS.

Abdulaziz ct. Shanker b v Gopaldas 16.
Mohmed Ishaq ct. Naunmal, b Semper.
Ghulam Mohmed (Captain) lbw. Gopaldas 38.
Abdul Khalik, b Gopaldas 82.
Abdulla c t Naumal b Gopaldas 60
Fatemohmed b Dasrath 19.
Abbaskhan c t Dhulanamal b. Shanker a 5
Daudkhan ct Shanker a, b Semper 1
Mohmed Ibrahim (not out) 37.
Ghulam Hyder (not out) 14.
Y Lanewalla (did not bat) 0.
Extras 19.
Total for 8 wickets 294.

HINDUS.

L. Semper (Captain) l.b.w. Ghulammohmed, 16.
Dulahonomal b. Ghulammohmed 0.
Shanker lbw., b Mohmed Ibrahim 0.
Naumal J. B. Mohmed Ibrahim 9.
Gopaldas Advani, b Ghulam-Hyder 18.
Shridhar, b Mohmed Ibrahim 0
Dowlatram runt out 1.
Mulchand St. Abdulaziz b Mohmed Ibrahim 18.
Shankerdas (not out) 4.
Dasrath, b Ghulamhyder 8.
S. Dankar A. ct. Ghulammohmed 0.
Extras, 2.
Total 76

Mohomedans now face the Parsis next Saturday.

DR. KITCHLEW AT CAWNPORE

On Professional Visit

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew who is defending the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case paid a flying visit to Cawnpore yesterday.

He interviewd Kashiram in Cawnpore District Gaol. It is not yet definite whether Kashiram would be taken to Delhi to stand joint trial with Delhi Conspiracy Case accused or would be tried here in connection with Constable Shooting Case.

Dr. Kitchlew left for Delhi by Punjab Mail as the Conspiracy Case hearing was to come off today.

Alleged Firing Near Delhi

DELHI, Sept. 15.

It is reported that about half a dozen shots were fired yesterday by Zaildar in Badlim near Delhi, yesterday, to frighten Congress people mostly Banias who were going to held a meeting there. On receiving information, the Delhi Congress Committee sent its Secretary and Joint Secretary to-day to enquire into the matter. They proceeded to the place of occurrence and are said to have examined some witnesses. Investigation by the Congress is proceeding.—A. P.

NASIK TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

Under the auspices of the Nasik Distt. Madhyavarti Mandal, a meeting was held at Dadar, S.D.D Chawl, on 13th inst. and the following resolution among others was passed:—

"This meeting of the Depressed Classes request all the members of the above Mandal to co-operate with the Nasik Temple-Entry Satyagraha Support Committee, Bombay, to collect sufficient funds for the Temple-Entry Satyagraha at Nasik which is to be started in the coming Sinhanstha.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

The first sessions of the Federation will be held on the 26th and 27th inst. Bishop C.W. Leadbeater will preside, who will arrive in Bombay on the 25th inst. accompanied by Miss Naff from Adyar.

The Reception Committee of the Federation is arranging an interesting programme of lectures, talks, etc., the details of which will be communicated later.

The Federation session will open on Saturday (26th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, when Mr. F.J. Ginwala will welcome the President and the delegates and the President, Bishop C.W. Leadbeater, will deliver his address. To meet the President a social is arranged at Juhu on the Colony grounds on Sunday (27th inst.).

HOLIDAY CRICKET ON KENNEDY SEA FACE

Parsis Draw With Young Hindus

ANOTHER INCONCLUSIVE MATCH WITH ISLAM GYM.

Ideal weather and a perfect wicket again helped batsmen to pile up tall scores on Tuesday, when several matches were played on the Kennedy Sea Face and the Esplanade Maidan. But it being a Hindu holiday the fixtures were however not so numerous as they are on other occasions. Only two matches were played on the Kennedy Sea Face, one between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Young Hindus and the other between Islam Gymkhana and Murzban XI, the Hindu Gymkhana had no fixture for the day.

BOTH MATCHES END IN DRAW.

Both the matches ended in a draw for want of time. Playing first against the Young Hindus the Parsis collected a total of 190 for 7 wickets. N. D. Marshall, the Quadrangular Parsi player, had a breezy innings and remained unbeaten after scoring 70. His score included 9 four's. G. R. Dastur, D. P. Tata and N. N. Contractor contributed 33, 30 and 29 respectively.

The Young Hindus replied with 102 for the loss of 6 wickets. The highest score was of B D. Jog 38 (not out) while T. C. Udeshi and V. Merchant contributed 17 each. The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.
FIRST INNINGS.

D. P. Tata b 30; F K Nariman c 1; F Tavadia b 8; F E Kapadia c 0; M P Dalal c 5; N D Marshall not out 70; N N Contractor c 29; G R Dastur l.b.w. 33; M P Engineer not out 4; E S Mistry and A B Vakil did not bat; extras 10; total for 7 wickets 190.

Bowling Analysis:—

V. Merchand 3 wickets for 50 runs. V. L. Dalal 4 wickets for 58 runs. K. D. Mukadam 0 wickets for 14 runs. Charat 0 wickets for 33 runs, Jog 0 wicket for 25 runs.

YOUNG HINDUS.
FIRST INNINGS.

Aras 5; J Kapadia c 1; T C Udeshi 17; B D Jog not out 38; R J Gharat c 7; V M Merchant c 17; S P Kapadia b 5; B C Mehta not out 9; K D Mukadam, Shirodkar, and V L Dalal did not bat; extras 3; total for 6 wickets 102.

Bowling Analysis:—

N. D. Marshall 3 wickets for 41 runs. E. S Mistry 2wickets for 30 runs. F K. Nariman 0 wicket for 1½ runs. A B Vakil 1 wicket for 12 runs.

ISLAM GYM. DRAW WITH MURZBAN XI.

Plaving first against the Islam Gymkhana, Murzban XI put up a tall score of 226. P. Mehta played a sound innings and contributed 81 which included 1 sixer and 11 four's. Singporia added 47 while five others added more than 10 each. The Muslims replied with 184 for the lose of 9 wickets. Mohiyooddin who had captured 3 wickets proved to be a good bat also and score 58 for his side which included 7 four's. H. Khairaz. Sheriff and A. G. Kazi added 30, 28 and 25 respetively. Kazi's 25 included 5 four's.

The following are the scores:—

MURZBAN XI.
FIRST INNINGS.

Pestanji c 13; Elavia b 10; P. Mehta l.b.w. 81; Murzban c. 28; Vasania c 0; Havevala c 12; K Governor b 13; Siganporia c 47; Lawyer c 15; Kapadia c 1; P Governor not out 4; extras 2; total 226.

Bowling Analysis: —

A. Khairaz 2 wickets for 49 runs. Mossa Sherif 2 wickets for 37 runs. Mohiyooddin 3 wickets for 63 runs. Jasdanwala 2 wickets for 13 runs. Javeri 0 wicket for 14 runs. Kazi 1 wicket for 47 runs.

ISLAM GYM.
FIRST INNINGS.

Shaffi l.b.w. 0; Ellam c 15; Mohiyooddin b 58; Kadri b 7; Kazi A. G. b 25; H. Khairaz l.b.w. 30; Sherif not out 28; A. Khairaz l.b.w. 0; A. A Jasdanwala b 0; A. Merchant c 6; Zaveri not out 2; extras 13; total 184.

Bowling Analysis:—

Governor 3 wickets for 24 runs. Kapadia 2 wickets for 90 runs. Elavia 3 wickets for 37 runs. Havevala 1 wicket for 9 runs. P Mehta 0 wicket for 11 runs.

Among the matches played on the Esplanade Maidan were the following:—

LANSLOT C. C. DRAW WITH BOHRA CRICKETERS.
LANSLOT C. C.
FIRST INNINGS.

Desai b 6; Lelinwala not out 27; Bhimardiwala c 10; Poonawala b 5; Patel b 2; Bhesania c 10; Nagporwala c 9; Coachman b 4; Bhacca b 12; Dubash c 0; Kapadia not out 3; extras 14; total 102.

BOHRA CRICKETERS.

Vasi not out 10; Suturawla b 1; Jani not out 35; the rest did not bat; extras 4; total for one wicket 50.

PERSIAN C. C'S VICTORY OVER WINDSOR C. C.
FIRST INNINGS.

H Mistry b 8; R Bhownagri c 6; J Mobedgina b 17; E Pavri run out 11; D P Dadachanji b 0; N Mehta b 4; N Cardmaster l.b.w. 3; A Contractor b 1; J S Khumbatta c 2; Wadia not out 7; Taraporevalla b 1; extras 7; total 67.

SECOND INNINGS.

H. Mistry c. 9, R. Bhownagri not out 19; J. Mobedgina c. 7; D P Dadachanji b. 8; J S Khumbatta b 0; Wadia c 3; Extras 6; total for 5 wickets 54.

PERSIAN C. C.
FIRST INNINGS.

Khajotia b 7; Engineer c 49; Karkaria c 5; Driver c 18; Billimoria c 29; Coomana run out 21; Jafabedwalla not out 13, Mobedji not out 10; Marshall, Khambatta and Khambatta did not bat; extras 18; total 191.

PROPAGANDA OF CLASSICAL INDIAN MUSIC

Allahabad University Music Conference.

Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, President, Music Association, Allahabad University writes:—

"The second session of the music conference, University of Allahabad, will be held on November 8, 9, and 10, 1931, in the Viziana-gram Hall, Muir College Buildings. Musicians students of schools and colleges, and students of music academies, who wish to take part in the competition (vocal and instrumental) are requested to fill in the forms which can be had from the Muir College Buildings. Medals and prizes will be awarded to deserving musicians and competitors. It is also intended to arrange lectures and discussions on Indian Music and to hold an exhibition of Indian musical instruments.

Persons interested in music are requested to become members of the Reception committee. Patrons, donors and members of the Reception Committee will be entitled to join in all the function of the conference without any extra charge. They will be given the best seats in the conference hall.

Membership Fee:—Patrons Rs. 30/- or gold medals, donors—Rs. 20/- or silver medals, reception committee Rs. 10/-.

The aims and objects of this conference are:—(i) To popularise and encourage the propagation of classical Indian Music amongst the ducated classes in general and the student community in particular. (ii). To arrange lectures and discussions for the purpose of providing a workable uniform system of ragas and talas with special reference to the Northern system of music. (iii) To evolve an uniform system of notation acceptable to all schools of thought in the country."

DEVI AHILAYABAI'S ANNUAL CELEBRATION AT INDORE.

Maharani Gives Donation To Erect Devi's Statue.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Sept. 12.

The annual celebration of Devi Ahilayabai anniversary took place on the 10th and 11th instant. As usual there was an elaborate programme, and several functions of religious nature took place in the morning at Gopal Mandir, Chatribaugh Mausoleum, and Indreshwar Temple. The poor and the cripple, were given alms.

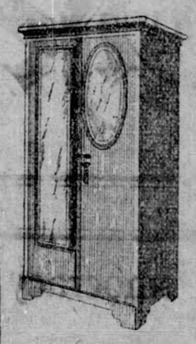
In the afternoon on Thursday there was a meeting in the Town Hall and the annual address was given by Divan Bahadur Narayan Prasad of Dewas. The painting of Devi Ahilayabai was garlanded on behalf of several institutions After some recitations and music the picture of Devi Ahilayabai was carried in procession through the city. There were about fifty 'akhadas' which marched with the palanquin of the Devi.

H. H. the Senior Maharani announced a donation of Rs. 5,000/ for a svatue in honour of Devi Ahilayabai to be erected in the old palace Chowk.

On Friday a ladies meeting was held in the Town Hall, preside over by the Maharani. Some lady speakers addressed the meeting.

Students' Brotherhood Prize Essay Competition

The Brotherhood has the pleasure to announce that an essay competition open to all students has been arranged. The subject for the Essay is 'Ghandism and its contribution to civilization'. The essay should not exceed seven thousand words and must reach the secretaries at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Bombay, on or before the 15 November, 1931.



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We had bought from you sometime back one Godrej Safe and one Godrej Steel Cabinet When recently we went to our native place we left these locked in our flat in "Khoja Building." Gulalwadi. We learnt there through our friends that a burglary had been attempted in our house so that we came down to Bombay in great consternation. Upon investigation we were relieved to find that in spite of best efforts the burglars had not succeeded in breaking open your Safe and Cabinet. For the security of our lives and valuables we then began looking about for new premises and meanwhile we stayed with our friends outside. When we were about to remove the Safe and Cabinet to the new premises another burglary was attempted within an interval of only 10 days from the first attempt. On the night of the 30th inst. a gang entered our house again. They gained access to the room by breaking through strong iron bars of a window. It should be clearly seen from the severe injuries inflicted on the Cabinet that this time the burglars had come armed with strong and ingenious tools with the determination to pit all their strength and resources on the Cabinet alone, but we are overjoyed to report that all their ingenuity and strength were of no avail against your Cabinet, otherwise we would have suffered a serious loss. Whereas we hear in these days frequent reports of "Safes" of other makers being easily broken open, those only who have had to bear the ordeal like ourselves can realize the great importance of the strength and security of your Cabinets. People must ever remain grateful to GODREJ for having given them this means of protecting all their valuables against crooks.

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Picketing To Be Suspended In Jalgaon

(By Mail.)
JALGAON, Sept. 14.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was started some time back at Jalgaon by the Taluka Congress Committee. It was also then decided to continue picketing until an undertaking was forthcoming from the cloth merchants that they would not sell foreign cloth. A meeting of the Cloth Merchants Association of Jalgaon was thereupon called to consider the situation. It is understood that the Association has recently passed a resolution not to order either foreign cloth or cloth of the mills on the boycott list for a period of one year next.—A. P.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

Irresistible March Of Democracy

—:o:—

TAKE A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF REPRESENTATION IN LOWER CHAMBER

Sir Tej Bahadur's Appeal To Princes.

"STATES TOO ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF DUMB MILLIONS."

SIR A. HYDARI

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is understood that the speeches, interrogations and other expressions of opinions of Lord Reading and Sir Samuel Hoare in the Federal Structure Committee meeting do not necessarily mean as representing the national Government but made in their capacity as delegates representing the Liberal and Tory parties, as in the First Round Table Conference.

A GALAXY OF SPEAKERS.

A galaxy of speakers was tabled to speak on the head of "Direct and Indirect Representations" to the Federal Legislature.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, opening the discussion, appealed to the Princes to take a democratic view of the representation in the Lower Chamber, as to-day the march of Democracy was irresistible, and rad become impossible to resist by the princes.

THE AGE LIMIT.

Continuing he said, for representation in the Upper House, unlike other constitutions, he wanted the age limit to be from 30 to 35, with a view to obtain experienced judgment with adequate representation of the Depressed classes, Indo-Europeans, Commerce and Industry. Regarding the oath of allegiance he opined that the Irish Constitutions afforded a good parallel.

BIKANER ON STATES' GROUPING

The Maharajah of Bikaner declared that though the States' delegates might agree to any representation, it was impossible for them to dictate a policy of method in all States. Regarding the question of important States grouping forrepresentation, the matter would be settled by themselves with the help of the Viceroy. Though their well-known loyalty to the King demonstrated no necessity to discuss the oath of allegiance it was imperative to emphasise that such an oath does not detract loyalty to the State itself.

—:o:—

STATES AND DUMB MILLIONS.

Sir Akbar Hydari, said that like Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, the States too as representatives of the dumb millions, were concerned in their welfare of their subjects. Referring to Gandhiji's appeal to the culture of the ancient land of Hindustan, Sir Akbar Hydari felt that the culture was developed much more in the Indian States than in British India. He agreed with the Maharaja of Bikaner that the loyalty to Crown should not detract loyalty to the States.

SIR S. HOARE'S DUAL CAPACITY.

Welcomes New Members' Frank Expressions.

(Special To The "Chronicle".)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Speaking at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Sir Samuel Hoare explained that whenever he intervened in the discussions it must not be taken as the considered declaration on behalf of the Government. He considered himself there in a dual capacity first as Secretary of State, and second, as a individual Committee man. He welcomed the very frank expressions of opinion by the new members. Obviously those speeches contained a number of very controversial points. The new members had not always agreed on many important issues. He suggested that this was not the occasion in the deliberations on which they should enter into a general controversy. It would be much better to lay aside general principles and remember that they were a Committee with definite terms of reference, namely to see whether they could work out details of an all-India Federation within the British Empire.

After the morning's meeting of Committee Mahatma Gandhi lunched with one of the Secretaries of the British Imperial delegation. After meeting Sir Samuel Hoare at the India Office Mahatma Gandhi met Mr. Randolph, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, for whom he was acting as deputy, as Gandhiji had expressed the desire to have an interview.

SIR HOARE WELCOMES PLAIN-SPEAKING.

Representation Of States In Federal Legislature.

LONDON. Sept. 15.

In the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Sir Samuel Hoare welcomed the very frank expressions of opinion by new members. He suggested that this was not an occasion in deliberations on which they should enter into a general controversy.

Altogether Mahatma Gandhi's speech has been well received in responsible Delegation circles.

STATES' VIEW-POINT.

Representation of States in the Federal Legislature. oath of allegiance and the method of election were among the subjects discussed by the Committee in the afternoon. Speakers being Sir T. B. Sapru, Sir M. Shafi, the Maharaja of Bikaner, and Sir Akbar Hydari. There was a general agreement with the view expressed by Sir A. Hydari that the oath which the subjects of States took should not conflict with their allegiance to their own sovereigns. Sir M. Shafi expressed the opinion that no difficulty would be found in arranging a satisfactory formula.

Regarding representatives of States, Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir M. Shafi emphasised that it was a matter for States themselves, but hoped that in the Lower Chamber it would be possible for the States to arrange for the representatives to be returned on an elective basis.

The Maharaja of Bikaner pointed out that it would be impossible for the Princes' delegation to dictate to various States how their representatives should be selected. This would depend on the circumstances of each individual State.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

There was an extraordinary rush of readers to read the three-column speech of Mahatma Gandhi. "Gandhi Wants Independence," "Gandhi's Big Speech" "Gandhi A Rebel",—these were the inscriptions that the evening placards bore.

"The Evening News" characterises the speech as typical of Mahatma Gandhi. The speech was full of smooth words couched in guarded diplomatic phrases with carefully chose qualifications.

"The Star" referring to Gandhiji's intention to meet Mr. Winston Churchill editorially writes:—

"Mr. Gandhi repeated the wish when he arrived in the week-end. We, knowing how Mr. Churchill faced the Sudan, Dervishes and Boers in the Veldt dubbing them all as Bolsheviks, were sure that he would show this new kind of moral courage. Mr. Churchill will not be drawn into face the music. For the first time in history he refused to avail himself of the opportunity to talk and sends out, as a dove from his ark, his son, Randolp Churchill. If Mr. Gandhi does not eat pp the young man, and will give sufficient safeguards, Mr. Winston Churchill will meet him. No doubt. It will be a triumph of the mind over bad manners."

"WHITTAKAR MUST GO."

Muslims To Picket Maclagan College

MIDNIGHT MARCH TO MOGHALPURA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

At one o'clock this morning Muslims marched to Moghalpura to picket Maclagan Engineering College with big drums beating and shouting "Allaho Akbar" and "Whittakar must go." Volunteers left the City for the college in a procession. A Jatha of volunteers from Sialkote also joined the midnight parade. The Sialkot band will be the first to be sent forward to picket the College.

At a public meeting last night when the Ahrar Leaders' decision to picket the college was announced, the audience gave hundreds of rupees on the spot to finance picketing. The Ahrar leaders called upon their co-religionists to observe hartal to-day.

SETTLEMENT OF DASKA DISPUTE.

The Daska dispute is at last nearing Settlement. Finishing touches are being put to the agreement which will be published in a few days. There is universal satisfaction at the end of the unfortunate dispute, but Kharak Singh who was only released yesterday says that he would lead another march to Daska.

FOREIGN RELATION BILL CONDEMNED

What Shia Conference Decided

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

The Executive Committee Anjumani Tahuffuzi Maasni Mutaharriku (All India Shia Conference) Lucknow passed the following resolution in protest of the Foreign Relation Bill at its meeting held on September 13. This meeting considers the provisions of Foreign Relations Bill an intrusion upon the religious liberties of Musalmans and opposing the bill wants to impress upon the Government of India that if no saving clause is inserted in the aforesaid Bill excluding from its perview expression of adverse opinion or anti-propaganda against any ally of the British Government in regard to religious matters, it will be obligatory on every Muslaman to break it for the preservation of his religious rights in obedience to the dictates of his faith.

ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR FOR LAHORE EDITOR

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Under Section 4 of the Foreign Relations Ordinance, Chaudhri Afzal Haq, Editor of the "Daily Zamindar," has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for writing an article concerning Afghanistan, by Mr. E.S. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate. The Magistrate remarked that as the accused was a dummy-editor, he had been placed in the "C." Class. —A.P.

Handspun Yarn For Mahatmaji

"On behalf of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri, Mrs. Kashibai Kothare, Miss Hirabai Bhatwadekar, and Messrs. Babrekar, Joglekar, and Patankar V. N. will go from chawl to chawl to collect handspun yarn for presentation to Mahatma Gandhiji on his 62nd Birth-day in Girgaum Ward during the Ganpati Festival.

INCITING YOUNG MEN TO VIOLENCE.

C. I. D. As A Revolutionary.

HOW HE LIED WITH NATIONALISTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

Mr. Ramrikkhamal who had lately been arrested recently in a train near Bindkigoad station as Yeshpal the alleged absconder of Delhi Conspiracy Case, was released to-day unconditionally.

Sjt. Sirju Prasad Misra, local Mazdoor Sabha worker who had been released only last year from gaol after completing sentence of one year R. I. under Sec. 124A was rearrested a few days back under Sec. 108 Cr. P. Code. His case came up for hearing to-day before Mr. Bannerji, Magistrate, when two prosecution witnesses were examined.

C. I. D. MAN'S EXPLOITS.

Prosecution evidence against, Sjt. Shivacharanlal Sharma arrested recently at Muttra under Section 108, has been concluded Tukaram Inspector C. I. D. deposed that he was a member of the revolutionary party and used to incite young men to violence. He had been making tours all over the province. In Cawnpore he had been staying in Rashtriya Vidyalaya an anti-Government institution with Guru Raghubardayal Misra and Shiamkar Shankla.

Picketing Of Wholesale Cloth Shops Resumed

KHURSHEDBEN IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Sept. 15.

The local Congress Committee to-day, re-started picketing of the wholesale foreign cloth shops in Andershehr and around the Hasting Memorial. The Red Shirts proclaimed by beat of drum that they had no concern with such picketing.

Miss Khurshedben Naoroji has arrived here.—A.P.

JHIND POLICE CHARE AKALI SATYAGRAHIS

Many Sikhs Wounded.

AKALI JATHA PRESSES FORWARD

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

The Akalis have set up a war council. Jathas are being sent to Sangrur, capital of Jind State to offer Satyagraha at the Gurdwara.

More than 35 Sikhs have been already arrested. A telegram received by the States Subjects Association says the police charged the Satyagrahis on their arrival at Sangur and many were wounded.

The Akali Jatha continues its march towards Daska, while negotiations for a settlement continue at Simla. Sardar Tara Singh, leader of the movement who personally leads the Jatha, says he as a soldier has to carry out the orders of the Akali Dal. He cannot participate in negotiations, but he would readily abide by the decision of conciliation Board. Sjt. Rujhi Ram President Hindu Sabha, giving evidence before Dera Ismail K Committee charged the authorities with cowardice in dealing with the disturbances.

Notice To SUNDAY CHRONICLE Competitors.

As our Pateti and other Sunday numbers are out of stock, intending competitors may send in their entries along with a substitute coupon on any piece of paper with extra two annas (coin or 1|2 anna stamps) per coupon.

OUR AHMEDABAD LETTER

Congress Affairs In Gujerat.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

The sky has remained clear during the whole week and thus there has been a welcome break in the weather. Mortality figures show a decrease of 33 from last week, and still the total number of deaths went up to 392 giving an average of 69 per thousand which is really very high. Consumption has taken its toll of 25 lines during the week.

The cloth and the yarn market have so far remained dull but it is hoped that they would revive to a certain extent when the market reopens after Pacheesan holidays.

CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

The presence of Sardar Vallabhbhai and the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee attracted much attention during the week. On Sunday last, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee had its meeting and it was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai. All the districts of Gujarat were duly represented in the meeting and it gave a direct lie to the statement of the local representative of the "Times of India" that Broach and Panch Mahals have severed their connection with the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.

BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Resolutions were passed in the meeting of the G.P.C.C. one of which referred to the so called Insurance Companies that have cropped up like mushrooms in various parts of Gujarat. The Provincial Committee recognised its responsibility for safeguarding the interests of poor people and sanctioned Rs. 1,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Vigilance Committee for propaganda against Insurance Companies and loan companies in towns as well as villages in the Province. Another important resolution was in connection with forming a corps of trained volunteers and an influential committee has been appointed to undertake the work in the province with Sjt. Morarji Desai as member in charge.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Congress Working Committee had a heavy programme which took three days to go through and the city took advantage of the presence of these All-India leaders by arranging various functions for them. A public meeting was organised by the City Congress Committee on Wednesday last.

ASHAMED AT JINNAH.

At one of the meetings Dr. Ansari argued in strong terms against Mr. Jinnah's speech at Bombay. He said that he was ashamed at the words of his co-religionist and declared that the Swaraj that the Hindus would bring would not be Hindu Raj or Mahomedan or Sikh or Christian Raj but it would be the Swaraj of all Indians. He exhorted the Mahomedans to show that they too are anxious to win Swaraj and are prepared for lathi charges or jail or even bullets and to stand by the side of their comrades in the Congress.

Dr. Syed Mahomud pointed out that if another struggle were to be fought for Swaraj it would be greater than the fight in Kurukshetra and asked Muslims not to disgrace themselves by standing aside when such a noble fight was going on. He pointed out that people gained strength by such struggles and Moslems should not weaken themselves for want of participation in the fight.

On Thursday Pandit Jawaharlal addressed a meeting of ladies in Madhavbag and asked them to throw the shackless of slavery. He said that India cannot win its freedom so long as women in the country rot in abject slavery, women should live with men as companions and not as servants and they should throw off any obstacles that came in the way of their progress.

A GARDEN PARTY.

That evening a garden party was arranged by some leading citizens of Ahmedabad in honour of the guests and the function was very successful. Pandit Jawaharlal was thence taken to address a meeting of the labour Union and in his speech he asked the audience to make their best efforts to support the Congress and to do away with the interference of foreigners in our affairs. He also pointed out Swaraj means food for the starving and provision of necessities of life for all.

Next morning Sjt. Nariman unfurled the national flag in the office of the Changpol Vanar Sena in the presence of a large gathering of the locality.

WORKING COMMITTEE AS SOLID AS EVER

—:o:—

"Times Of India's" Lie Nailed To The Counter

Yet another lie of the "Times of India" was nailed to the counter by the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning.

The Congress President emphatically contradicted the mischievous report from the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times" that appeared in that paper on Monday morning. The report stated that there was difference of opinion among the members of the Congress Working Committee and that "it was no more a homogeneous body that it formerly was." The alleged "schism" was reported to have occurred when Gandhiji was in India, and it was said to be "over-exaggerating the grievances of the Bardoli peasants and giving them preferential treatment over the alleged and more serious sufferings of the people in other provinces." It further stated that the Congress President "was not very anxious to indulge in useless and unnecessary charges against the Government, but he had to change his mind and had to issue a rejoinder to the Government's reply."

FALSE FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Sardar Vallabhbhai said, "We have often had occasions to contradict report from the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times of India" who has developed the art of sending sensational and false reports, particularly regarding the activities of the Congress. His report about the "rift" in the Congress Working Committee is false from top to bottom. The Working Committee stands as solid as ever. There is no difference amongst the members either as to its policy or its programme. In fact, there never was a more solid, homogeneous and loyal band of colleagues as I have got on the Working Committee, since many years."

MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION.

The Sardar also contradicted another mischievous suggestion in the report that Pandit Jawaharlal had instructions from Mahatma Gandhi to leave for England at very short notice. The Congress President said, he did not know what were the "responsible circles" in which the "Times" correspondent moved and where he heard that statement being freely made.

Sardar Vallabhbhai is in Bombay to get treatment for his nose trouble and his stay in the city will extend to some days.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN COAL

—:o:—

Satyagraha To Be Launched ?

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following Statement:

Last year when the Boycott activities were at their height the Bombay Coal Merchants' Association passed a resolution on October 28, 1930 putting a strict ban on all Foreign Coal till the end of 1931 when the situation would be reviewed again. During the last 10 months there has not been a single breach of this resolve and not a pie worth of foreign Coal could enter the port of Bombay.

Only a few days back news was received that Messrs. Nazir and Sons, the only firm which is not a member of the Bombay Coal Merchants' Association, placed an order of foreign coal to be imported into the port of Bombay. A steamer laden with Natal Coal from Durban arrived in Bombay on last Saturday. Immediately on receipt of the information that the banned cargo was going to be imported, the Bombay Coal Merchants' Association put its machinery into working to stop the cargo from being unloaded. The Association passed a resolution not to help, in any way, in the discharge of the boat and also advised all Stevedores, boat-owners and Mukadams not to render any assistance in the unloading of the banned cargo. In case they did anything in contravention of this resolution the Association decided that its members should cease giving them work. Even the Padav Bazaar Association passed a resolution asking its members not to give Padav (small boats) for unloading this foreign coal. Also Mukadams passed a resolution not to supply labour for this work. The Association received letters from Stevedores agreeing not to assist the work of unloading.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at once wrote to the Millowners' Association reminding them of the contract that the local mills have entered into with the Congress. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have also issued an appeal to Mukadams and Dock workers not to handle the banned coal.

Despite all these attempts Messrs. Nazir and Sons, instead of sending the cargo back, have proceeded to unload it with the help of one Retired Stevedore and their own Mukadam and the street labour. As a consequence of this defiant attitude, there is strong resentment among the Mukadams and Dock Workers and it is expected that these workers will resort to methods of Satyagraha to prevent unloading of the banned Coal.

B. P. C. C. TO ORGANISE "SWADESHI WEEK".

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

The Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. has decided to inaugurate a "Swadeshi Week" from the 2nd to 10th October 1931.

The programme of work will include intensive hawking of Khadi, Khadi Exhibition, if possible, moving Swadeshi Exhibition, processions of all merchants' Associations and other Nationalistic bodies and other instructive demonstrations.

Detailed programme will shortly be notified.

FOREIGN FIRE-WORKS

B P C C's Appeal For Boycott

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The following appeal has been issued by the B. P. C. C.:—

For the ensuing Divali Holidays some merchants, it is reported, are intending to place orders for foreign Fire-works. The same merchants had wonderfully cooperated with the Congress during the Civil Disobedience movement, in boycotting foreign fireworks. The purchase of crackers which are included in fire-works from foreign countries is one among many of the ways by which the wealth of India is annually drained thereby contributing to er proverbial poverty.

We take this opportunity of drawing the attention of those merchants who are contemplating to place orders for foreign fire-works to desist from doing so and help positively the Swadeshi movement that is spreading in the country and save her from the said drain.

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